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Victoria Daily Times.

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VOL. 19 VICTORIA, B. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1894. No. 91

RINGS

Set with Diamonds (single and in cluster), Rubies, Emeralds, Saphires, Opals and Pearls.

A large assortment of unset stones always on hand which can be mounted at short notice. Prices are AWAY DOWN at

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Books AND Stationery
During this Month Only.

All Goods in this Line Reduced.
Cloth Bound Books HALF PRICE.

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JACKETS AND CAPES

Direct from the Manufacturer. The Latest Effects. Exclusive Styles. 4 Cases received this morning at

The Westside.

Over 90 different designs and makes in Jackets to select from. Over 60 novelties in capes—all different. This complete assortment for Spring and Summer wear surpasses anything we have ever shown.
Goods on Sale, To-Morrow, Wednesday.

J. HUTCHESON & CO.

Our Spring Goods Have Come

We have opened up some beautiful styles in TAN BOOTS AND SHOES. These goods are some of the best ever imported. Come and see. See and buy. You can't help it.

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...Corner Government and Johnson Streets.

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"HAPPY THOUGHT" RANGE.

Builders' Hardware,
Stoves
Tinware and
Graniteware,
Sheet Metal Works,
Cornice Work,
Sky-Lights
And Roofing.

I.X.L.--The Best Steel Range Made.

LAME BACK
NEURALGIA, PLEURISY, SCIATICA AND RHEUMATISM CURED EVERY TIME WHEN THE "D.&L." MENTHOL PLASTER IS USED.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OFFICE BOY WANTED at 40 Langley St. a12-3t

COMPETENT CLERK, book-keeper and correspondent, with knowledge of shorthand and languages, offers his services for small salary sufficient to pay living expenses. Address "Stenog," Times office. a12-tf

FOUND IN VICTORIA THEATRE—A cigarette holder. Owner can have it by paying for advertisement at Times office.

SITUATION WANTED as general housekeeper by a good cook. Apply at 67 Fort street. a12-2t

ROOMS TO LET for two working men. 6 Maclure street. a12-3

WANTED—A girl for general housework. Apply 75 Johnson street. a12tf

WANTED TO PURCHASE—6-roomed dwelling with lot in good neighborhood. Address, stating price, Heisterman & Co. 2t

NOTICE.

We, the assignees of Green, Worlock & Co., hereby deny that we have sent out any circulars in the shape of proxies or otherwise for the coming meeting of creditors as stated in a letter in yesterday's Daily Times, headed "Advice to Creditors."

H. F. HEISTERMAN,
J. STUART YATES,
J. COLTART,
Assignees of Green, Worlock & Co.
April 12, 1894.

MONEY

$500,000 to loan at low rates of interest on improved farm and city property, by the Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada.
Apply to

J. E. CRANE,
Manager for B. C.,
30 Broad Street.

Esquimalt Fortifications

It is reported that

500 Men are Wanted

If you are engaged use PENDRAY'S SOAP and advise your neighbors to; it is is the best cleaner on the market, and keeps your money circulated at home.

Ask Your Grocer for Pendray's

A Society Marriage.

New York, April 12.—The creme de la creme of local society turned out in goodly numbers at Calvary Episcopal church this afternoon to witness the marriage of Miss Elizabeth Le Roy, a descendant of one of the oldest families, and Henry Dale, a wealthy resident of this city. Mr. Dale some time ago purchased from Lord Dufferin the country estate which he owned near Ottawa while he was Governor-General of Canada. The ceremony was solemnized by Rev. Dr. Satterlee and Rev. J. S. Spencer. The bride wore a point lace veil that had adorned her maternal grandmother and her mother on their own wedding days, and also a pearl necklace bought by her maternal grandfather for his wife to wear at the first assembly ball ever given in New York.

Captured a Train.

Omaha, Neb., April 12.—Kelley's army of industrials captured a Union Pacific train at Evanston, Wyo., and are now riding east.

PREPARING FOR WAR.

Pennsylvania Miners Are Once More Agitated.

CONFLICT MAY BEGIN ANY MOMENT

Mobs Gathering Around the Works at Vanderbilt—Employees Heavily Armed—The Malcontents Issue Notice of Attack—Deputies Being Hurried Forward to Anticipate the Rioters.

Connellsville, Pa., April 12.—It is believed trouble will break out in the Vanderbilt region before many hours. Companies owning plants there have called upon the sheriff for protection from mobs which are now forming. It is reported that a mob from Lisenring works is moving on Juanita works. Trouble is also imminent at the Trotter works, where notice was given that an attack would be made on the place to-day. All deputies at Davidson have been removed to Trotter.

The Darlington Massacre.

Columbia, S. C., April 12.—The report of Brigadier-General Richbourg, who commanded the troops at Darlington and Florence during the late dispensary troubles, was made public yesterday. The report includes the report of the military court of enquiry held in connection with the coroner's inquest on the death of Norment, Redmond and Pepper. This court was composed of five officers. After summarising the testimony, the report declares that it "firmly believes that, had McLendon not interfered, the chief of police would have had no trouble in preserving order, and avoiding the tragedy." The court further concluded that Norment came to his death at the hands of McLendon, and that the killing was "felonious murder;" that Constable Pepper was killed by Lewis Redmond, and that Redmond was killed by Constable O. C. Cain. The report says that Redmond was running when Cain shot him in the back.

Nellie Grant Sartoris.

New York, April 12.—The Majestic arrived this morning after a very stormy passage from Queenstown. Among the passengers were Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris and child. Mrs. Sartoris was met at the dock by her brother, Col. Grant.

Congress at Work.

Washington, D. C., April 12.—No tariff speeches will be made in the senate to-day. The Chinese treaty will be discussed instead. It is doubtful, however, if the Chinese treaty can be disposed of in one day. Stewart and other volunteers talkers have declared their intention of speaking against ratification.

Pollard Against Breckinridge.

Washington, D. C., April 12.—Colonel Butterworth continued his summing up to-day for the defence. He held up to view the character of Madeline Pollard and dissected it. He dwelt on the testimony of the Sisters of St. Joseph's foundling asylum, near Cincinnati, and said they had emphatically denied that Madeline Pollard had been near the asylum. "Either these women are guilty of deep falsehood," cried Butterworth, "or Madeline Pollard never gave birth to a baby at St. Joseph's asylum."

A Building Trade Lockout.

Chicago, April 12.—Indications to-day are that the number of men who will be forced into idleness by the lockout of the Central Building League will fall short of predictions. At the headquarters of the Building Trade Council the number of idle men about the premises has not increased. Labor leaders say the lockout is a failure.

From Ocean to Ocean.

New York, April 12.—"Steve" Edwards, who left San Francisco two years ago to ride across the continent, reached Harlem yesterday morning. His entire journey was made on three horses, two of which he traded off in the west. In Nevada he spent a month working on a farm for the notorious Dalton gang. He managed to pay his way to Chicago, and after two weeks at the Columbia exposition continued on to New York.

Brazil's Rebellion.

Buenos Ayres, April 12.—Rio Grande do Sul advices say the city is still in possession of the federals.

Buenos Ayres, April 12.—Rio de Janeiro advices state that the Brazilian ministers of foreign affairs, public works and finance have resigned.

Lisbon, April 12.—Advices have been received that the Portuguese warships with the Brazilian insurgents have arrived at Maldonado, Uruguay.

Coxey's Commonweal Company.

Chalkhill, Pa., April 12.—At 9.30 this morning the commonweal army started for Petersburg over a snow-covered road. Previous to starting Marshal Smith addressed the men in the effort to encourage them, as the weather was cold. At Somerfield the army had quite a reception and cold lunches were served. Coxey and Brown addressed the crowd, and then the march was resumed.

Dispondency Then Suicide.

San Francisco, April 12.—Julius Leptien, an expert wine maker, shot himself in the head this morning and will probably die. He is 35 and comes of a wealthy family in Kiel, Germany. He has been despondent for some time owing to financial losses.

American News.

New York, April 12.—Three quarters of a million in gold has been engaged for shipment to Europe.

New York, April 12.—The second trial of Dr. Myer for murdering Ludwig Brandt was begun to-day.

Fresno, Cal., April 12.—Edward Morell, who assisted Chris Evans to escape from Fresno jail last December, is on trial to-day in the superior court for robbery.

Los Angeles, Cal., April 12.—The seventh annual convention of the International Association of Ticket Agents, now in session here, has elected W. B. Conrad, of Philadelphia, president.

Opium Ruined Him.

San Francisco, April 12.—Thomas H. Douglass, ex-customs inspector, and son of Police Captain Douglas, convicted of smuggling opium from the steamer China, was to-day sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the county jail and fined $1,000.

NAVAL GUNNERY.

An Invention That May Revolutionize Sea Fighting.

Washington, April 12.—A series of interesting tests of naval ordnance material will take place at the Indian Head proving grounds in a few days. The experiments will embrace the trial of a novel device, a sight for modern heavy guns, the invention of Ensign Joseph Strauss, of the navy, an attache of the naval ordnance bureau. Should the test prove satisfactory Ensign Strauss will get the credit of successfully working out a problem in gunnery over which domestic and foreign ordnance experts have worried for years without favorable results.

The technical name of the new invention is a hydraulic sighting apparatus. It is to be employed on a gun mounted in turret and having the gravity return carriage. It consists of a telescope and two hydraulic cylinders connected by a rubber tube. The tube contains a column of liquid, the principal element of which is glycerine. Through the tube motion is transmitted to the telescope. The telescope is situated in the upper part of the turret. It is so arranged that it operates in harmony with the motions of the gun, through the upper or down pressure of liquid in the tube. In case the muzzle of the gun is elevated or dropped the motion is communicated to the telescope. Changes in the position of the gun are rapidly but gently transmitted, so that the aim of the person using the telescope is not deranged, but can be as accurate as the constant motion of the ship makes possible.

The question of accurately sighting big turret guns of vessels is one of great importance. Up to the present time efforts to solve the problem have met with little success, and firing from monster rifles has necessarily been more or less irregular if not wild. In foreign navies a system of gearing is in use in connection with a telescope sight. Lost motion makes the method inaccurate and uncertain, however, and rocking by a shot practically destroys its efficiency altogether.

Preliminary tests of Ensign Strauss' invention at the gun foundry in this city seem to warrant belief that in his device all difficulties are removed, and the sighting with heavy guns inclosed in turrets is made practicable.

Joking With Dynamite.

Paris, April 12.—It is learned that the bomb which exploded in front of Judge Pelle's house yesterday was placed there by the judge's son, who regarded the explosion as a practical joke.

The Paris Fund.

Dublin, April 12.—The Irish Catholic says negotiations in regard to the Irish funds deposited in Paris have ended and Justin McCarthy has directed a renewal of litigation.

The Rabbit Plague in Australia.

Mr. Walter Dalrymple Severn lately delivered an illustrated lecture to a large audience at the Imperial institute on the "Rabbit Plague in Australia." The lecturer said it was at the period of the highest prosperity of Australia and New South Wales that a patriotic gentleman thought it would be a good thing to import a few rabbits into the colony, as they would serve for food and for sport. He accordingly imported three couple of rabbits and they were turned loose. It was not long before it was found that the district in question had been transformed into a gigantic rabbit warren. Indeed, it was discovered that a single pair of rabbits, under favorable circumstances, would in three years have a progeny numbering 13,718,000. The inhabitants of the colony soon found that the rabbits were a plague, for they devoured the grass, which was needed for the sheep, the bark of trees and every kind of fruit and vegetables, until the prospect of the colony became a very serious matter and ruin seemed inevitable. In April, 1883, an act was passed for the abatement of the rabbit nuisance. The rabbits still continued to increase. Many squatters were absolutely ruined, and the prospects of the colony caused so much alarm that the government of New South Wales in August, 1887, issued a proclamation offering a reward of £25,000 for any method or process which would effectually exterminate the rabbits. Fencing, poison, digging burrows and chasing into limited areas were adopted at enormous expense, and of all these the use of arsenic seemed the most effectual. Probably one of the most important suggested remedies made was what was termed the artificial epidemic of some disease. M. Pasteur was convinced that the microbe in fowl cholera would prove effective. The result was, however, not considered to have sufficiently great advantages over poison of an inorganic kind to justify a trial on a large scale. Sir Saul Samuel, in moving a vote of thanks to the lecturer, said the government of New South Wales had 1,800 schemes sent in when the £25,000 reward was offered, but none of them were really of a practical nature, and the reward was withdrawn. It had been found that the most effectual method was to fence the rabbits in near to water which was poisoned. The colonists had laid down some 15,000 miles of fencing. In that way the rabbits were being got rid of, and he hoped the day was no far distant when they would hear no more of the matter.

At Russell & McDonald's.

White twilled sheeting, two yards wide, 25 cents per yard.

EUROPEAN ECHOES.

The British Budget Approved by the Cabinet.

IT WILL BE INTRODUCED ON MONDAY

Right Hon. Mr. Gladstone Will be Present—The Bi-Metallic Conference Next Month—Bismarck's Health Excellent—Capture of Italian Bomb Throwers.

London, April 12.—The budget was approved at the cabinet meeting to-day. It is said Mr. Gladstone will be present while the budget is being introduced in the house on Monday.

London, April 12.—William Wilde, the divorced husband of Mrs. Frank Leslie of New York, married a few days ago Miss Sophia Lees, a young lady of Irish parentage, said to be very wealthy.

London, April 12.—The Behring Sea bill was read a second time in the house of lords to-day.

London, April 12.—In the House to-day, Buxton, parliamentary secretary, stated that the Canadian government attached considerable importance to the matter of compensation for illegal seizures of sealing vessels made in the past. He said that in a bill now before parliament the main question was compensation. He thought the matter of compensation should be considered before penalties. Replying to a further question Buxton said the colonial office has asked the Canadian government for the number of sealers that have sailed since publication of the notice. In regard to the date of publication he could only say that when the findings of the award were published last August the penalty they imposed was a matter of public notoriety.

The Bimetallic Conference.

London, April 12.—A large number of prominent politicians and financiers have promised to take part in the International bimetallic conference to be held on May 2nd.

Bismarck's Robust Health.

Berlin, April 12.—Prince Bismarck's physician says the ex-chancellor is in better health than he has been for years. His chances of living many years, the doctor thinks, are excellent.

Merely an Experiment.

Rome, April 12.—Two anarchists were arrested here last evening for having in their possession a heavily charged bomb. The police believe they intended to explode it in the chamber of deputies. The prisoners said the bomb was for the purpose of making an experiment.

PRENDERGAST'S FRIENDS.

Nobody Knows Where Funds for Defence Are Coming From.

Chicago, April 12.—One of the mysteries surrounding the Prendegast case that is yet to be unveiled relates to the source of the funds employed for the defence of Carter Harrison's assassin. That there is money behind the defence, and plenty of it, is beyond question. Of the counsel now engaged in placing every obstacle in the march of the brutal murderer to the gallows, two have hitherto confined their practice to chancery and civil proceedings, and their names have always been identified with big fees and fat emoluments. Nobody believes they are in this celebrated criminal case simply for the love of the thing. Another well known pleader, who was interjected into the case to make a harangue at the now celebrated midnight session, at which a stay of execution was granted, is said to have received $500 cash in hand for his half hour effort.

The expenses incurred from the opening of the trial, through the supreme court, thence to the governor, thence to the United States court, and back again to the county tribunal, have, in the way of witnesses, stenographic charges, costs of preparing records, etc., been enormous. Yet it is stated that every outstanding account has been paid to date.

It has been suggested by members of the Harrison family that the funds were being supplied by some old enemies of the dead mayor, who are thus carrying their vindictiveness even to the grave. This suggestion, however, has so far not been found capable of proof, but it is believed that sooner or later the defence will be compelled to disclose the names of those behind them who are willing to supply funds with a liberal hand that Prendergast may escape the gallows.

A Noble Student Turns Toreador.

New York Tribune: The people of Seville, Spain, are excited over the advent of an aristocratic pupil in the famous school for bull-fighters in the old Spanish town. Count Evaristo di Petro, the son of an old noble Italian family, was a student of divinity at the University of Bologna, preparing himself for the priesthood at the wish of his family.

While on a visit to Palermo a short time ago the young count attended a performance of steer-fighting given by Spanish toreadors in the city. Feats of the agile Spaniards, say foreign papers, had such a deep effect upon the count that he determined to become a toreador.

He announced his decision to his family, and, despite the earnest protests of his relatives and friends, withdrew from the university, gave up all his priestly intentions, and started for Seville. D. Antonio Carmona, the head of the school, has hopes of making a good fighter of the young man. Some of the Seville newspapers, however, are having considerable sport at his expense. In one of them was printed recently the following advice: "Dear Count Evaristo: Keep your eyes always open, wide open, and when the steer goes to the right don't forget to go to the left. If the steer goes to the left then spring at once to the right. It would be best, dear count, however, if you returned at once to your dear mamma."

CUNNING OPIUM TRADERS.

A Cute Scheme to Run in the Hawaiian Article.

San Francisco, April 11.—The customs house officers were kept busy seizing opium this morning. In all 920 five tael tins were secured. In every case the stuff was most ingeniously hidden, and in one case was discovered only by accident. A big seizure was made on the steamer Queen, which got in this morning from Puget Sound ports. As soon as the vessel docked, Deputy Surveyor Ruddell and Inspectors Holmes and Clarke took charge of the baggage and cargo. Trunk after trunk and case after case was opened and nothing was found. Finaly two cases marked "Rev. Father Mendolin, Molokai, H. I.," were reached and a pause was made. The shipment was consigned to John D. Spreckels Bros. Co., and the way bill described the contents as "books and clothing valued at $85." Rev. Father Mendolin is priest in charge of the Hawaiian leper settlement on the island of Molokai, and the cases were to be forwarded to him by one of the Spreckels Bros.' steamers. At first Deputy Surveyor Ruddell was inclined to pass the cases without search. They were innocent looking, and the contents were marked "books and clothing for lepers." He half turned away but changed his mind. "We may as well take part of the cover off," said he to Holmes. It was done. The neat and uniform manner in which the books and clothing were packed, aroused his suspicions and a thorough search was made. Under the top packing, six smaller boxes were found and when they were opened 100 five tael tins of opium were found in each. The second case was opened, and it was also found carefully packed. Only two boxes containing 100 tins each were found in it. The rest of the space was taken up with books and clothing. An investigation of the ship's manifests was made and two cases were found to have been shipped by C. McNiffe of Victoria, B.C. The intention was not to sell the opium in San Francisco. Here they would only make a profit of about $5 a pound, but in Hawaii, where the drug is worth $40 per pound, the profits would be enormous. Had the cases passed the custom house officials here the chances are they would have passed muster in Honolulu and would thus have been safely landed. While the searchers on the Queen were busy the inspectors on the Belgic were not idle. Inspector McLean's was walking past a few mats of rice and ran his steel prod into one of them. It struck something hard, and he at once opened the mat. Snugly hidden in it were five of the best twenties of the best Hong Kong opium. A rigorous inspection was then made of the entire cargo, with the result that 100 tins were found. Chinese had done the packing and there was someone in San Francisco evidently in the ring who would have put the marked bags in a certain place when they were to be taken ashore. This seizure has put the inspectors on the qui vive, and in future every mat of rice that comes from China or Japan will be searched.

Brutality to Africans.

Berlin, April 11.—Extracts from the diary of a resident of the Cameroons were published here to-day. The writer charges Assessor Schlan, the governor's substitute and leader of the expedition, with ordering that the throats of the old female prisoners be cut. Three of his prisoners are said to have died of hunger. Twelve others were bound to the railings of the ship for days without drink, completely exposed to the tropical heat, and with worms breeding in their wounded legs and arms. When half dead they were shot. It is reported that Herr Leist, chancellor of the Cameroons, who is answerable for the recent floggings, Major Wonduem, the acting governor of East Africa, and Major Francois, commanding in Southwest Africa, will be recalled.

Midwinter Fair.

San Francisco, April 11.—Each day of preparation for the Mardi Gras carnival adds new features to the enterprise. Those who know something about the historical pageant as it has been for years produced in New Orleans, and who now see the preparations that are being made for the event which takes place on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of next week, say the San Francisco carnival will surpass that of New Orleans in many respects, and that it will be altogether the more remarkable from every point of view.

The Odd Fellows' demonstration is to take place on April 25 and 26. There will be a grand parade of the entire order in regalia, and a prize drill by the patriarchs militant. This celebration is in recognition of the 75th birthday of American Oddfellowship.

There was a sad scene in the esquimaux village just before noon to-day. The little baby whose death was recorded yesterday was buried according to the rites of the Episcopal church. The ceremony was performed in the presence of the entire population of the Esquimaux village and a large number of visitors. It was one of the most impressive scenes thus far witnessed on the exhibition grounds.

The executive committee of the exposition is struggling with the problem of what to do with the 42 South Sea Islanders who were brought to this port on the schooner Vine a few days ago. Mr. Moore, who brought the Islanders hither, has been trying to make arragements with Manager Sesser, of the Hawaiian village, to quarter the Islanders in his concession, but has failed. Moore is trying to show his curiosities in a separate place. He says he has the exclusive concession for showing South Sea wonders.

The Belgian commissioner to the fair is accused of having violated the revenue laws in substituting a case containing free goods displayed at the fair for bonded goods. Commissioner Pierson went before Collector Wise this afternoon and made a statement denying the charges made. He also submitted a statement of his knowledge of the affair. The collector took the matter under advisement.

The Senate on Seals.

Washington, April 11.—The Senate committee on foreign relations this morning discussed a number of questions that have been referred to it, the greater part of the morning being consumed in a talk relative to the publication of the papers sent to the Senate by the President concerning the finding of the Court of Arbitration on the fur seal question.

Mr. Morgan was directed to have the documents printed, but they will be withheld until the arrival of the two protocols that are missing. This brought forward the Behring Sea matter again in committee, and much of the discussion was in answer to a query as to whether or not the mere proclamation of the President to sealers was sufficient, or if it should not be supplemented by some action on the part of Great Britain. There appeared to be diversity of opinion upon the subject, but the majority of the committee thought the proclamation of the President of the United States was ample.

This order was received by Secretary Carlisle this morning from the President: "The services of the revenue cutters now cruising on the Pacific station being required by the government for temporary duty in connection with the U. S. naval forces in Behring Sea during the coming season, please direct the commanding officers of such vessels as may be available for the service to report by telegraph to the Hon. Secretary of the Navy for duty, as he may assign them." The Bear, Rush and Corwin will be assigned to this duty.

General News.

Berne, April 11.—The National Council rejected unanimously the Socialist proposal to inscribe in the constitution a declaration that every citizen has the right to demand employment. The inference from the proposal was that the state is bound to guarantee employment to all its citizens.

The Commonwealers.

Boston, April 11.—In a blinding snowstorm, with a bitter, cold wind accompanying it, Morrison I. Swift and a group of devotees held a meeting on Boston common this afternoon to arrange for a battalion of 1,000 of Boston's unemployed to join Coxey's commonweal army. An appeal to the rich for funds to purchase food and transportation for the Boston contingent was unanimously adopted. Swift then made a speech, in which he denounced the newspapers in general, charging them with sending out biased reports about the Coxey movement. He said the men who followed Coxey were like the men who followed John Brown. They were men with a purpose in view, and were willing to tramp and suffer danger and all other hardships in order to reach the place where our laws are made and seek amelioration for white slavery.

A Festive Cabinet Minister.

Washington, April 11.—Hoke Smith is learning to waltz. Since he became acclimated to the Washington social atmosphere he has begun to appreciate the fact that a familiarity with the steps of the light and airy will add to his popularity. He has turned to his private secretary for assistance, and that young gentleman is patiently leading the bulky cabinet officer through the necessary steps. The lessons are given nightly in the retired corridors of the interior department after all the clerks have gone home and only a solitary watchman remains to temper his loneliness with the view of the phantom-like flittings of his superior through the mysterious twilight.

Fought in Waterloo.

St. Joseph, Mo., April 11.—William Chambers, the centenarian survivor of the battle of Waterloo, who has been visiting his daughter in this city, started for his home in Chatham, Ont., via Winnipeg, Man., last evening. In spite of the fact that he is 107 years old he will make this trip alone, and declares that he is a bie to make one twice as far. Chambers' recollection of events prior to and during the battle of Waterloo are distinct.

American Stock Market.

New York, April 11.—It was a narrow, but strong market at the Stock exchange to-day. The total sales for the first time in a long while fell below the hundred thousand share mark, and footed up 97,739 shares. At the opening, which was firm, a few stocks weakened and a recession of 1-4 to 7-8 per cent. was recorded. The "bears," after tring their hand at depressing prices without much success, turned around and endeavored to get back stock put out during the morning hour. As a result prices rose any where from 1-4 to 3-4 per cent. Closing bids: Canada Southern, 51 1-2; Canadian Pacific, 69 1-4; Central Pacific, 16; Wells Fargo Express, 123; Great Northern, preferred, 105; Missouri Pacific, 31 3-8; New York Central, 100 3-4; North American, 5 1-8; Northern Pacific, 5 1-8; do. preferred, 21 1-2; Northwestern, 100 3-8; Oregon Navigation, 25; Oregon Improvement, 15 1-2; Pacific Mail, 17; Southern Pacific, 23 1-4.

Soap Suds for Calming Waves.

The remarkable action of oil upon waves is well known. This phenomenon led the officers of the steamship Scandia, of Hamburg, to make an experiment upon the same principle that was very successful, and that appears to us worthy of mention. During its last trip to the United States the vessel, while in mid-ocean, was attacked by a very heavy storm. It then occurred to the officers to dissolve a large quantity of soap in tubs of water. Having thus obtained several hundred gallons of soap suds in a very short time, they threw it overboard in front of the ship. The effect was almost instantaneous, and the vessel soon began to navigate without difficulty. Her officers at once addressed a long report to the hydrographic bureau of the United States, giving an account of their voyage, the storm, the means that they employed to still the waves. They conclude by saying that although soapsuds do not produce absolutely all the effect upon water that oil does, it at least suffices to break the force of waves in most cases. Besides, this method recommends itself to transportation companies careful of their interests. Soap suds is much cheaper than oil and a relatively large quantity of soap can be carried without encroaching too much upon the space set apart for passengers and merchandise.—La Nature.

Lobed Leaves.

Grant Allen, a writer of pretty chapters on speculative botany, contends that leaves become dissected in their efforts to obtain air and light. Those who have had an opportunity of examining our white oak know that the leaves are lobed just in proportion to the ease with which they can get light. In other cases the rule is reversed. The outer leaves are chiefly lobed, and to our mind this is the rule that generally prevails. Some other circumstance than light must have to do with the lobing of leaves. The well known English ivy has its leaves lobed while it is running rapidly up trees, walls or fences. When it ceases to grow in this direction, but sends out lateral branches, the lobes disappear. Light can have nothing to do with this result. —Mechans' Monthly.

If the hair has been made to grow a natural color on bald heads in thousands of cases, by using Hall's Hair Renewer, why will it not in your case?

The Late Jane Austin.

The Boston Globe says of the death of Mrs. Jane G. Austin:—

Mrs. Austin first saw the light in Worcester and had lived almost all her life in Boston, except during the summer season, when she removed to Plymouth.

Mrs. Austin's father was a well known antiquarian in his day, and her brother, Hon. J. A. Goodwin, was for several years a member of the house of representatives and for two years served as the speaker. He also had literary inclinations, and a work from his pen called "The Pilgrim Republic" is to-day considered one of the ablest and most authentic histories of the early settlers that has ever been written.

Mrs. Austin commenced to write when she was very young, all her productions finding a ready sale with the local press. At the age of 19, having married, she gave up her literary work for a time, but resumed it eleven years later. Her first book of any great prominence, and which had a very large sale—some time ago it was in its 27th edition, and is still in demand—was "A Nameless Nobleman," published in 1881. The character from which the book takes it names was her mother's great-grandfather, and in writing it Mrs. Austin's object was not so much to give history as romance; but she has a singular gift of combining the two, as is illustrated in her later works.

A volume of Nantucket anecdotes, published some time previously, found a good sale, and the books dealing with her ancestors and their times which she has since written, "Standish of Standish," "Dr. LeBaron and his Daughters" and "Betty Alden," which is the volume now claiming the attention of the public, have all enjoyed a big sale. Of the latter book, the first edition was all sold before it was off the press.

Mrs. Austin confessed to a superstitious idea about the first day of October, and for the last four years she had commenced a book on that date. This year, although sick and barely able to sit up in bed, she wrote the first pages of her next story.

She has received many letters of a very pleasant nature from all sorts of people, including some of the brightest lights of literature of this and other cities.

For ten years, from 1860 to 1870, this gifted woman lived in Concord, where her closest friend was Louisa M. Alcott. The two young women were in the habit of comparing notes of their successes.

She was a high church woman, a member of St. John's on Bowdoin street, and devoted to the church and its work. She was of the purest puritanical stock, sixteen of her ancestors, on both her father's and her mother's side having come over in the Mayflower. She was a large, motherly looking woman of perhaps 55, with a kindly, genial countenance, a mass of silvery white hair partially covering her forehead in ringlets, and a sweet and sympathetic voice.

Miss Lyone and Her Rat.

Miss Annie Lyone, a dressmaker at 522 Seventh street, was awakened early yesterday morning by a rat knawing at her throat. She began to scream loudly for help. When Officers Mulverhill and Sexton ran into the house, expecting to find somebody murdered, they were met by a white-robed figure, who told them excitedly that a man had just attempted to cut her throat. Upon striking a light the policeman saw that the woman's neck was covered with blood. They hurried to the bedroom. A thorough search, however, failed to reveal the looked-for burglar.

While the halls and other rooms were being searched Dr. J. T. Blackburn arrived. He made an examination of the dressmaker's wounds, which he said appeared to have been made by some animal with sharp teeth. The injured woman then said that she may have been bitten by her pet white rat. This little animal had been in the habit of sleeping with Miss Lyone. A search in the bed revealed the pet rat snugly hidden among the blankets.

Yesterday afternoon when Dr. Blackburn called on his patient, he found that blood-poisoning had set in. The dressmaker's neck was badly swollen, and she complained of pains in her throat. Dr. Blackburn fears that she may not recover. He wanted Miss Lyone to go to the city hospital, where she could get the benefit of careful nursing, but she refused to go; neither would she allow the pet rat to be killed.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

If the Hollanders actually undertake to drain the Zuyder Zee, the first item of expense will be a monster dam that will cost at least $18,000,000.

Toronto, Ontario.

As Well as Ever

After Taking Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cured of a Serious Disease.

"I was suffering from what is known as Bright's disease for five years, and for days at a time I have been unable to straighten myself up. I was in bed for three weeks; during that time I had leeches applied and derived no benefit. Seeing Hood's Sarsaparilla advertised in the papers I decided to try a bottle. I found

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES

relief before I had finished taking half of a bottle. I got so much help from taking the first bottle that I decided to try another, and since taking the second bottle I feel as well as ever I did in my life." GEO. MERRETT, Toronto, Ont.

Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient, yet easy of action. Sold by all druggists. 25c.

A Magnificent Surprise!

FOR TIMES' READERS IN PART 4 OF

America Photographed

This will be a surperb special number, devoted to the

CALIFORNIA MID-WINTER FAIR.

It will contain, as usual, 16 fine Photographic Engravings, and in this number will embrace everything of interest in the Great International Exposition now in progress at San Francisco, including all the main buildings, and other points of special interest.

NO. 4 WILL CONTAIN

A General View of San Francisco and the "Golden Gate;" Bird's-eye View of the Mid-winter Fair; Scene on Opening Day; Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building; Fine Arts Building; Building of Horticulture and Agriculture; Administration Building; Machinery Hall; Gov. Markham Addressing the People on Opening Day; Entrance of Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building; The '49 Mining Camp; The Queen Isabella Statue; Santa Barbara Amphibia; Reproduction of J. W. Mackey's Cabin; Old '49 Stage Coach and Dance House; Typical "Prairie Schooner" of Early Days, shown on the ground.

Graphic and Accurate Descriptions

Will accompany each photograph, and, in fact, this number will be a complete Illustrated History of the California Mid-winter Fair.

You Get It All for 10c

If you are a reader of the Times and will clip one coupon and bring or send them to our coupon department, you will be given this great number. This splendid exposition is excelled only by the Great Chicago Exposition and the Paris Exposition.

Do Not Miss the Chance

To get this splendid Photographic Portfolio telling all about the California Exposition.

It Is Ready Now

Save your coupons and get it, for it can be obtained in no other way is Victoria.

As An Educator

"America Photographed" will be invaluable alike to young and old, yet when its pages bring to view the magnificent engravings, triumphs of the photographer's art and the engraver's genius, the acquisition of knowledge will be rendered a pleasure rather than a task.

You Can See It All

If you are a reader of the Times, at a cost which is really nothing, compared with the artistic merit and educational value of "America Photographed." It will consist of twenty series, each series containing sixteen photographs, 11x13 inches.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION

TO FISHERMEN.

Monday, April 16, 1894, at 11 a.m.

I have been instructed by Messrs. Findlay, Durham & Brodie to close consignment, to sell at my salesrooms, Wharf street, Victoria, B. C., 82 bales of salmon nets, 60 8-ply thread; 5 7-8 in. mesh; 40 meshes deep, 14 bales of salmon net twine, 40 8-ply; G. M. Davidson, Aberdeen, manufacturers.

ap16-td GEO. BYRNES, Auctioneer.

AUCTION

Mortgagee's Land Sale.

SATURDAY, April 14, at noon.

I have been instructed to sell at my Salesrooms, Wharf Street, Victoria,

Under power of sale contained in a certain mortgage, registered in the Victoria Land Registry Office, in charge book, vol. 10, folio 417, No. 12,500 B, certain lands situate at Victoria West, and comprising all that piece, or parcel of land known as the south half of lot 11, being a subdivision of lots 18, 19, 20 and 21, of twenty-five acre tract, Constance Cove farm, section 10, Esquimalt District, according to map 243, there are two dwelling houses on said lands and the sale is subject to the present monthly tenancies thereof.

For further particulars apply to Davie, Pooley & Luxton, 47 Langley street, solicitors for the mortgagees, or to

G. BYRNES, Auctioneer.

mar31

POSTPONED

AUCTION

Monday, April 16th, 11 a.m.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE

—OF—

Valuable Real Estate and the Victoria Theatre and Buildings.

I will sell by auction at my salesrooms, Wharf street, Victoria, by virtue of a certain mortgage dated August 3, 1888, and registered January 21, 1889, in the Land Registry Office, Victoria, and by virtue of a bill of sale dated 4th day of March, 1889, and registered in the said Land Registry Office on the 5th of March, 1889, all that piece or parcel of land situate in the city of Victoria, B. C., and known and numbered as lot 411, according to the official map of Victoria City, on the corner of Douglas and View streets, together with that fine building erected thereon, viz:

THE VICTORIA THEATRE

and the buildings surrounding the same, consisting of four stores on Douglas stret, and two stores on View street. There are 24 fine rooms upstairs, several of which are en suite; also, all the furniture, fittings, scenery, stage effects and properties belonging to the Victoria Theatre Company, Limited.

The above premises will be sold subject to a mortgage dated December 23, 1892. Terms of sale, cash; ten per cent. on fall of hammer. For further particulars apply to the auctioneer.

G. BYRNES, Auctioneer.

NOTICE.

First Street, between King's Road and Bay Street, will be closed to traffic until further notice.

E. A. WILMOT, City Engineer.

mr31-tf

REWARD.

A Reward of One Thousand Dollars ($1,000) will be paid for such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who, on or about the morning of the 18th inst., placed or caused to be placed or exploded, a bomb or other dangerous explosive on or near the residence of Alexander Sharp, at Wellington, in the County of Nanaimo.

Signed,

R. DUNSMUIR & SONS.

Victoria, B.C., March 16, 1894.

SNOWFLAKE FLOUR

For FAMILY Use

IS THE BEST.

Ask Your Grocer for It. Have no other.

Manufactured by

RED CROWN ROLLER MILLS,

ALBANY, OREGON.

SING KEE,

24 Herald Street, Victoria, B. C.

Intelligence Office.

All kinds of Chinese Labor supplied at shortest notice. Contracts taken m1-tf

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The undersigned will make loans from $1 to $1000 on any approved security.

VICTORIA LOAN OFFICE.

133 Government street.

Private entrance on Pandora street. Business strictly confidential. v12-tf

FARM FOR SALE.

A FARM OF TWO HUNDRED ACRE ON West Saanich road, about eight miles from Victoria. Sixty acres good bottom land, forty acres cleared, well ditched and fenced. Price $50 per acre; half cash, balance on time. Apply to GEORGE LINDSAY, 62 Third street, Victoria. m7-m3

City of Victoria, British Columbia

TENDERS FOR DEBENTURES

Sealed tenders endorsed "Tenders for Debentures" will be received at the office of the undersigned up to 4 p.m. on the 18th day of June, 1894, for the purchase of Debentures of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, B. C., amounting to $55,000 or its sterling equivalent at the rate of $4.86 2-3 to the one pound sterling, in sums of $1,000 each, or its sterling equivalent as aforesaid, payable in fifty years from the 1st of May, 1894, and bearing interest from that date at the rate of 4 1-2 per cent. per annum, payable half yearly with principal and interest as aforesaid at the office of the Bank of British North America either in London, England, New York, W. S. A., or Montreal, Canada.

The Corporation reserves to itself the right to redeem and purchase these debentures on paying the amount thereof and the interest due thereon at the date of such purchase to the holder or holders thereof at any time after twenty-five years from the date of issuance of such debentures.

The tenderer must state the price net at Victoria which he will pay.

In addition to the net price the purchaser will have to pay the Corporation the interest at 4 1-2 per cent. from the 1st of May, 1894, to whatever date the money is received by the City Treasurer.

The above debentures are issued under authority of "The Electric Lighting By-Law, 1894" with principal and interest secured by a rate on all ratable land and improvements in the Corporation of the City of Victoria.

The Corporation does not bind itself to accept any tender.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, City Clerk.

City Clerk's office, Victoria, B. C., April 5th, 1894. ap5-4d

$50 REWARD

Will be given to any person or persons giving such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons destroying or injuring the newly planted shade trees in Beacon Hill Park, or wilfully damaging other Corporation property in said Park.

By order,

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C.M.C.

City Clerk's Office, 23rd January, 1894. 234

Land Cleared.

Quick, thorough and cheap, town lots or by acre; standing timber or stumps of any size. All parties having land to clear will find it to their interest to get an estimate upon it, to have the work done by the Grob and Stump Machine. Apply to JOHN A. COATES, 57 King's Road, Victoria. mar15-dood&wim

Maternity Home

(LATE SAMARITAN.)

Removed to 100 Johnson Street. Applicants please apply at the Home, or Mrs. Higgins, Cadboro Bay Road, or Mrs. Fraserfelt, Gorge Road

THE SCHOOL BOARD.

Usual Batch of Business Transacted at Last Evening's Meeting.

With the exception of Trustee Yates, all the members of the school board were present at last evening's meeting.

A deputation of the high school boys asked the board to assist their cricket club. It was pointed out that the only way to do this was by private subscriptions, and the trustees promised, individually, to assist the boys.

J. S. Yates wrote stating that according to clause two of the new school act he could no longer hold his seat as trustee, as he resided outside the city limits. All the trustees were of opinion that practically Mr. Yates was a resident of the city, and it was decided not to declare the seat vacant until the opinion of the attorney-general had been obtained on the point.

H. Hobbs objected to his children being placed in mixed classes, and asked that they be changed. The secretary was instructed to write that the change could not be made.

Elford & Smith, contractors for the North ward school, offered to allow $200 if the boiler put in by the sub-contractor was accepted, and would give bonds to replace it if found necessary.

Trustees Saunders and Glover thought the proposition a fair one, Trustees Lovell and Marchant holding a contrary opinion. On account of the absence of Trustee Yates the matter was deferred until Monday at 4 o'clock.

It was decided to dispense with the services of the building inspectors of the North and South ward schools.

The usual disposal was made of the applications for positions of janitors and the accounts for the month.

The attendance at the schools during the month was: Average attendance, 1,715.05; actual daily attendance, 1,696.26; number enrolled, 1,972; average per teacher, 47.

On motion of Trustee Marchant, seconded by Trustee Saunders, it was resolved that the city council be requested to make roadways towards the beach adjacent to Foul bay or any other suitable part of the foreshore, whereby the large quantities of driftwood might be collected for public and private purposes.

Trustees Marchant, Lovell and Glover were appointed a committee to arrange the salaries of the teachers in the new schools, and the board adjourned at 10 o'clock.

A Political Autocrat.

Now, if we turn for a moment from Dr. Parkhurst to the political powers of New York, which he had the courage to confront, we shall see what a mighty, yet compact, what a perfectly disciplined, force those powers have become. Building upon the grog-shop as its foundation, a political organization had been established in New York, which, without the outward semblance of power, such as belongs to avowed sovereigns, had, nevertheless, established an autocracy as perfected in many respects as any which exist in the half-civilized countries of the east. It was a one-man power. The ruler of Tammany Hall, without legislative sanction, without public office, without any of the ingdements of political power excepting his own will, rules a body of men who had been able for six years to choose at the polls the rulers of the city. In its sub-divisions this organization extended into every lane and by-path of New York. Its subordinates obeyed the superiors as patiently, and as absolutely, as do the subordinates in a great army their superior officers. It had the power, by countless harrassments and threats, to compel citizens to submit to petty exactions. It had the power, when one of the newspapers of the city was attacking it with severity, to raise the taxable assessment upon the property of that newspaper to a figure that would have been ruinous, and would have done it had not the press of New York united in silent, but effective protest.—From an article by E. J. Edwards, on "The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst," in McClure's Magazine for April.

Frauds in U. S. Pensions.

The New York Times, which has been conducting a close investigation into the abuses of the national pension system, said in its issue of March 20:

The amount of money asked to pay pensions this year is $160,000,000.

The amount paid for pensions in 1865 was $8,525,153.

The amount paid in 1893 was $156,740,467.

The number of pensioners in 1865 was 85,986.

The number in 1893 was 966,012.

The total disbursements for pensions for the period of 1861-93 was $1,574,088,679.

The applications for new pensions are coming in at as rapid a rate as ever.

In the seven months ended last October they numbered 55,399, or nearly as many as were on the rolls one year after the war closed.

The cash which the people contribute is being paid out at a rate of nearly half a million dollars a day.

The pension roll has lost all semblance of a "roll of honor."

The statistician's work has been taken up by the people, frightened by the magnitude of the draft of cash on their pockets, and they have cried fraud. To this cry there has come back the reply of the demagogue, the politician, the pensioner, and whoever else was interested: "Show us the fraud in specific case!"

The Times makes twelve specific charges, which it claims to have found to exist in fact, and then goes on to describe what cases are specified by law as beneficiaries of the government, the marked increase of the rates granted, with tables showing the advancement made by successive acts; how the pension commissioners grew liberal and their discretionary power was wielded at the expense of the treasury; how the act of June 27, 1890, opened the treasury to an altogether new class of beneficiaries, and closes this installment of the story with a table showing the number of pensioners and the amount of money paid for pensions each year since 1865 up to and including the year 1893.

The Shaddock Tree.

Among the interesting trees of the south is the "shaddock" or "grape fruit" tree. Its name "shaddock" is due to the fact that it was introduced from its native clime, the Malayan and Polynesian Islands to the western tropics by Captain Shaddock, many years ago. From this fact the larger, coarser varieties, which are never imported, take their name. They are also called by the native islanders "forbidden fruit" or pomelos. The trees grow a height of thirty or forty feet and are very beautiful. The leaves resemble the leaves of an orange tree, are glossy, dark green and very downy upon the under sides and upon the young shoots. The shaddock is considered the "black sheep of the melon family." It grows singly and often attains a weight of 50 pounds, while the grape fruit known in this country grows in clusters. The outside of all varieties is pale yellow, according to the kind. The rind and the divisions are extremely bitter. Of late years it has been widely cultivated in Florida, for as its medicinal properties become known the demand for the fruit increases.

Black Walnut Farming.

Black walnut, like many other particular classes of wood, is fast becoming scarce. Mr. James Nichols, a large shipper in Virginia, who was interviewed the other day by a newspaper reporter has furnished some interesting information concerning this wood.

"Black walnut is worth twice as much nowadays," said Mr. Nichols, "as it was ten years ago. The supply is practically exhausted. Ten years ago there was a big quantity in sight in southern Indiana—great trees eighty feet high to the first limb, and from three to five feet in diameter. But all that is gone, and Missouri has the only supply of any considerable amount, and that is melting away fast. These logs of mine (referring to a shipment of twelve carloads) come from the woodlands on top of Katoct range. They are none of them what would be called first-class. A few years ago nobody would think of buying them. That, indeed, is why they are in my hands to-day. Thousands of just such logs have been cut and used for firewood by Virginia farmers, and every little while I hear nowadays of some old backwoods moseback who has burned up a $50 log in his $2 cook stove. That is a thing to make you swear, but those old fellows can't read or write, and see few outsiders so they do just as they did 50 years ago.

"I found the other day a black walnut plank four feet wide nailed up in a Virginia barn, where it had been for twenty years waiting until its owner could get the three or four dollars necessary to pay for getting it made up into a good kitchen table. That plank, just as it stood, was worth money enough to buy the man four good cherry tables. I tell you, it is hard to find four foot black walnut logs in my neighborhood now. Six years ago I was travelling in the southwestern part of West Virginia, where I saw some very fine timber land. I asked the people I met what land was worth around there.

"'Oh,' they said, 'if you go back aways it can be had for 50 cents an acre.'"

I was through that way last summer, and that same land, which I unluckily did not buy, was stripped of its heavy timber, and they were grubbing out numerous black walnut stumps, which they told me were worth anywhere from $50 to $100 for the splendid sound burl veneering to be cut from them.

"These little logs that we ship from the Katoctina will seldom square over 14 inches, but they are sound and make a good quality of lumber. I pay about 12 cents a square foot in the log, owner grubbing the tree out by the roots according to my directions. If a tree will cut into a log 14 feet long it does well. The farmers are glad to get rid of them, for the black walnut is not much of a shade tree. Nothing will grow under it on account of the peculiar acid-like quality of the tree, and there is hardly a tree that grows that sends its limbs and roots further laterally, so that it despoils a good deal of land. If a farmer can by expending $5 worth take out a tree that will bring him $12 to $15, and leave him soil enough to bring in $6 or $8 hereafter in crops, why, he is making a good thing of it. I get on an average $100 per thousand feet for the black walnut I take to market. There is a good margin between buying and selling, but the quantity to be had is so limited that it is not a safe or a very profitable business to be engaged in. It would not pay me, or anyone, to put my whole time into it.

"And let me tell you this: If you want to leave your children and grandchildren a fortune, buy some worthless mountain land and plant some black walnuts. You can get thousands of acres in some parts of Virginia and West Virginia, and the walnuts are to be had in almost endless quantity every fall anywhere within 40 or 50 miles of Washington. The tree really grows rapidly, notwithstanding its strong acid character and peculiarly dark, firm grain. If you chose to cut a tree 15 years old you could make money planting them for that length of time. It is a good crop to try."

Suggestions About Flying.

It seems to be impossible for any machine, natural or artificial, of greater weight than at most a few hundred pounds, to lift itself straight up in the air, or even to maintain itself in the same place like a hovering bird, by the force of propellers alone and without the aid of a balloon, writes Professor Joseph Le Conte in an article on flying in the current number of the Popular Science Monthly. Therefore there must be some device other than, or in addition to, propellers to raise the machine in the act of starting. But, observe, I said straight up. Many birds cannot rise so. They must rise at a very gentle incline. They must get onward motion before their wings can get full effect on the air. It is said that the mode of taking the condor is to build a pen, say, forty to fifty feet in diameter and six feet high, and put a carcass in the middle of it. The condor alights, but cannot rise again at an angle which will take him over the fence. Many heavy-bodied short-winged ducks rise from the water at so small an angel that they must use both feet and wings for thirty to forty feet in order to get onward motion enough to give effectiveness to their wings by coming in contact with the larger masses of solid air, as already explained. It follows, therefore, that the flying machine must have some station device to start it. It may be an elevator, but more probably it will be machine rollers on a railway. With aeroplane spread and slightly inclined and propellers directed a little backward, velocity might be got sufficient to sustain, and finally with the help of the propellers to raise the machine. As far as I can learn, this is the plan of Maxim.

The Spring Medicine.

"All run down" from the weakening effects of warm weather, you need a good tonic and blood purifier like Hood's Sarsaparilla. Do not put off taking it. Numerous little ailments, if neglected, will soon break up the system. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla now, to expel disease and give you strength and appetite.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best family cathartic and liver medicine. Harmless, reliable, sure.

HERE AND THERE.

Herr von Blumencron, editor of the Vienna Fremdenblatt, has just celebrated his ninetieth birthday. He still actively works in the conduct of his paper, going to his office every day and working there several hours at hard journalistic labor.

The Congregational says: The farewell sermons of ministers on resigning the pastoral charge do not always overflow with affection, but the severest thing we have recently seen in this line is this final shot of a Presbyterian minister in Ohio who said: "I am willing to relinquish my charge to my unknown successor, but may God have mercy on his soul. If he stays long enough the Philistines are sure to get him."

he City of Caracas in Venezuela has lately been the scene of much rejoicing over the opening of a new railway between that place and Valencia, in the interior, a distance of about 111 miles. Many difficulties in the construction had to be overcome, owing to the mountainous nature of the route. Several important bridges, tunnels, and viaducts were constructed. The road opens up a very rich and important agricultural region. The road was built under the auspices of a German corporation.

To detect shoddy in woolen goods, according to The Textile Record, a piece of the material is cut into bits and each of these bits after being beaten in a special mortar is brushed on a prepared board, and what is brushed off is carefully collected. The difference in weight of the pieces before and after the beating is an important factor in the determination. The brushed-off material is next examined microscopically and shows, if it contains shoddy, various peculiarities, such as wool fibres, vegetable fibres partly dyed, and small particles of wool fibre with brush-like ends. Calculations based on such an examination enable the percentage of shoddy to be obtained with great exactness.

Numerous fires have occurred in places where clothes are cleansed in a bath of benzine, and Dr. Richter, of Hamburg, reports that he has proven that most of these are started by electric sparks due to friction as the woollen cloth is drawn out of the benzine. This was true in not less than fifteen out of twenty-one fires in Hamburg alone. It was shown experimentally that when dry wool or silk materials are placed in the bath sparks two inches long may be obtained, the fabric being positively electrified and the liquid negatively. Suggestions for avoiding the danger include the addition of a solvent soap to the benzine, the running of conducting wires from the tubs, and the more promising plan of keeping the air of the room charged with steam.

A story is told by Mr. James Payn, the novelist, of an incident at the club in Pall Mall. A member lost his umbrella there, and being resolved to draw attention to the circumstance, he caused the following notice to be put up on the entrance hall: "The nobleman who took away an umbrella not his own on such a date is requested to return it." The committee took umbrage at this statement and summoned the member who had composed it before them. "Why, sir," they said, "should you have supposed that a nobleman had taken your umbrella?" "Well," he replied, "the first article in the club rules says that 'This club is to be composed of noblemen and gentlemen,' and since the person who stole my umbrella could not have been a gentleman, he must have been a nobleman."

On October 16 of last year Tschaikowsky produced his sixth symphony at a concert of the St. Petersburg Imperial Musical Society. Although the composer was recalled many times after the symphony he was not satisfied with its reception and expressed a wish to have it performed again soon that it might be better understood. His wish was fulfilled at the next concert of the society, but when that took place the composer was dead and had been honored with a state funeral. The new symphony is in the key of B minor and bears the opus number of 4. The discriptive epithet "pathetic," which has been applied to it, is said to have had the sanction of the composer and appears upon the title of the score. It was given to the work after the first perfomance and its significence does not appear until the last movement, which, instead of the customary spirited allegro, is a slow movement, lamentoso. It is altogther a unique symphony—moreover, strictly speaking, only the first movement seems to be symphonic, and there is a good deal of heterodoxy in the matter of form.

A few days before Gounod's death he told a Paris reporter how his family first became convinced of his musical genius. He was twelve years old and was getting a general education at a preparatory school. His mother consented one evening to take him to hear Mozart's "Don Juan." Gounod sat with his eyes and mouth open and did not utter a word until the overture was half over. Then, as the musicians struck a few mighty notes, the little fellow screamed, trembled, threw himself into his mother's arms and sobbed: "Oh, mamma! mamma! That, that is music!" He became so excited that his mother dared not keep him in the theatre. She led him out before the beginning of the first act, convinced that she must cease opposing his desire to make music his profession. "I remember it as if it was yesterday," said Gounod, the old man, but a few weeks before his death. "It was as if a God had descended from heaven and spoken to us little men. My remembrance of that evening of 'Don Juan' is to me still a blinding magical light. Mozart has remained for me the master of harmony above all other masters. He is much more than the first among them; he is the only one."

The corrosion of cast iron pipes by the soil, according to Prof. Weber, of Berlin, is greatly accelerated if sulphuretted hydrogen be present together with atmospheric oxygen, the sulphide which is readily formed being rapidly converted into oxide by the free oxygen. Chlorides in the soil have a similar effect when free air has access. Under salt water cast iron is in about fifty years converted for about a third of its thickness into a gray graphiod mass. Water containing nitrates or nitrites has very energetic action, as does also ammoniacal matter; and pipes near an old cemetery and a foul spring were eaten through, the water coming in contact with the iron being strongly charged with ammonia, and containing also chlorides and sulphides of soda, potash and magnesia. It is recommended, especially to avoid contamination of drinking water, that pipes traversing such ground be protected by a coating of clay or asphalt.

Though there are peaks reaching as much as a mile in vertical height beyond the loftiest point yet gained by a mountain climber, it is not now believed, according to Prof. Heilprin's Around the World, that any point of land is absolutely inaccessible on account of its elevation. Mountaineering is an art of recent years, with great progress still to be made. The highest mountain ascent appears to have been made by Graham, who in 1886 ascended the Kabru in the Sikkim Himalayas, to an altitude of 23,700 feet; but in later ascent of Pioneer Peak, in the Kuakrum range, to an altitude of 22,500 feet. Mr. W. M. Conway is credited with an even more remarkable performance. The chief difficulty to be overcome in attaining greater heights is that of carrying food, clothing and shelter.

Manna.

Few know that manna is a species of gum which exudes from the ash. The true manna ash is the Fraxinus Ornus; it is a beautiful tree and has much handsomer flowers than any other ash. The Pharmaceutical Journal says that in some parts of Sicily trees are planted expressly for these substances which they yield, just as in some parts of our country the sugar maple is planted for its sugar. The ash trees are tapped when about ten years old. A transverse cut is made about one third of the circumference of the tree—a number of these transverse cuts being made one above another—as many as 45 cuts are frequently made in one large trunnk. In some countries where manna is collected it is done by inserting tubes, just as in the case of collecting maple sugar, but where these cts are made the gum runs down the trunk and hardens. The following season cuts are made just above those of the previous year. After this has been three years in progress the stems are cut down and the new crop of shoots left to get matured. Sometimes, however, the stems are left standing four years before being finally cut away.—Meehans' Monthly.

One might as well try to stem the rapids of Niagara, as to expect perfect health while a scrofulous taint exists in the blood. Through its alterative and purifying properties, Ayer's Sarsaparilla removes every vestige of scrofulous poison from the blood.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

General Steamship Agency.

THROUGH TICKETS
To and from All European Points

From Halifax.

Allan Line, Parisian	April 14
Allan Line, Numidian	April 28
Dominion Line, Sarnia	April 21
Dominion Line, Labrador	May 5
Beaver Line, Superior	April 11
Beaver Line, Winnipeg	April 25

From New York.

Cunard Line, Aurania	April 10
Cunard Line, Umbria	April 14
White Star Line, Britannic	April 11
White Star Line, Majestic	April 18
American Line, Berlin	April 11
American Line, New York	April 18
Nor. Ger. Lloyd, Spree	April 17
Nor. Ger. Lloyd, Aller	April 21
Anchor Line, Circassia	April 14
Anchor Line, Ethiopia	April 21
Red Star Line, Waesland	April 11
Red Star Line, Friesland	April 18

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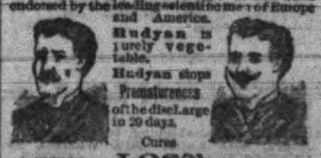

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B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY.
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SIDNEY WILSON, Sec. fe13

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No. 1, A. F. & A.M., R.C.R. Regular communications the first Tuesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner of Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited.
jy28 C. DUBOIS MASON, Secretary.

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE
No. 3, A. F. & A. M., R.C.R. Regular communication the third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. jy28 J. A. BROWN, Secretary.

COLUMBIA ROYAL ARCH
Chapter, No. 720, G.R.C. Regular convocations held on the first Tuesday of every month, at Chapter Hall, Masonic Temple, Douglas street, between Fisgard and Yates streets. Sojourning companions are cordially invited. E. H. SWINERTON, Scribe E. jy28

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TO LET—Or for sale, a new house, with 5 acres of land, about three and a half miles from post-office. Apply Alan S. Dunbleton, 51 Langley St. feb7-tf

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NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In compliance with the request of a certain number of the creditors of the late firm of Green, Worlock & Co., to call a meeting for the purpose hereinafter mentioned, the undersigned hereby give notice that a special meeting of the creditors of that firm will be held in the General Meeting Room, Board of Trade Buildings, Bastion Square, on Friday, the 13th inst., at 1 p.m., for the purpose of considering whether or not some person should be appointed to represent the creditors and the winding up of the affairs of the said firm of Green, Worlock & Co. All persons representing creditors at the meeting must produce authority in writing signed by the person represented.
Dated this 10th day of April, 1894.
H. F. HEISTERMAN,
J. STUART YATES,
JOHN COLTART,
Assignees of Green, Worlock & Co.
ap11-td

Having imported direct from Scotland the Latest Improved Sanitary Air Sewer Traps, Gully Traps, S Traps, and a great variety of Bends, Sewer Pipes, three feet lengths, I am prepared to quote the lowest prices.
J. W. KELLER,
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Dec. 23, 1893. D. H. ADAMS.

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The Daily Times.

FARMERS AND THE TARIFF.

There is little reason to suppose that the government's tariff policy will allay the discontent among the farmers. A few days ago we reproduced a short letter from Mr. Braithwaite, the head of the Manitoba Patrons of Industry, keenly ridiculing the "revision" effected by Mr. Foster. Now the Canada Farmers' Sun, the official organ of the Ontario Patrons speak in this very decided way:

"The tariff has been revised and all effort has been made to create an impression that action has been taken in the interests of farmers. God help the farmers if they can get no more relief than is indicated by the figures presented by Minister Foster.

"The best showing is made in agricultural implements, on which the duty has been reduced from 35 per cent. to 20 per cent. "Look what a grand reduction has been made to satisfy the farmers," say the men who are still clinging to the protection fraud.

"In 1878 a 20 per cent. tariff was regarded so exorbitant that Premier Mackenzie refused to adopt it, and that which was deemed to be exorbitant then is equally unreasonable now. Moreover, the tax on implements is much lower than the average tariff on other articles, and there is this further consideration, that the manufacturers of implements are in some measure compensated by lower duties on the raw material used in their construction.

"The question to be considered is the effect of the change. Implements are imported largely in Manitoba and to some extent the purchaser there will be relieved. But very few implements have been imported in Ontario and Quebec, and quite as few will be imported under the new figures as under the old, the tariff being still prohibitory. The farmers are as completely in the hands of the manufacturers to-day as they were a week ago.

"The subject is a large one, but in no particular can it be shown that such relief has been given as has been desired by farmers. Coal oil is still heavily protected and so on all along the line. Goods from Great Britain are also protected in the wrong way. The Patrons' desire that we should enjoy free trade with free trade countries, only luxuries being taxed for revenue purposes, has not been regarded with any degree of favor.

"The mountain has labored and brought forth a mouse."

ALL OF A KIND.

The members of the Davie government have very little reason to feel satisfied over the results of the session just closed. Reckless dealings with the public funds, disregard for the public interest and general incapacity on the part of the government have been quite clearly revealed, and these are not the characteristics to commend it to the people of the province. Very early in the session it was proved by the investigations of the public accounts committee that the government had spent a large sum of money not previously authorized by the people's representatives, an act that must appear fraught with danger to the people themselves. If a government is at liberty to commence spending money without authority from the assembly, only a few days after the assembly has been prorogued, then the constitutional safeguards supposed to surround popular rights are an empty name. It is not a comforting thought that even now the government may be contemplating the expenditure, by means of an order-in-council, of money which the house would not have voted. We know, of course, that the majority in the present house is an exceedingly servile and obedient one, offering no question as to the government's proposals—or rather the premier's proposals. It may therefore be argued that there is little practical difference between spending money by order-in-council and submitting the proposed expenditures to a house in which the majority is so wooden. The majority certainly did its best to give force to this argument when it backed the premier up in his tyrannical resolve to force the estimates through the house at one sitting, an outrage which could have been possible in no other legislative assembly in Canada. But, for our part we regard the circumstances as a strong argument for the advisability of securing a new government that will respect popular rights and a majority in the house made up of men of some independence of thought and feeling instead of counterparts of Hydah images.

Since the government felt itself free to spend the puble money without proper authorization, it was most natural that the treasury should have been found stripped bare. All the revenue, all the money borrowed three years ago, all the trust funds and all the railway guarantee funds gone, and the province face to face with the necessity of borrowing more money or imposing higher taxation. At the same time we have it on the authority of newspapers friendly to the government that a portion of the money spent has been wasted—how large a portion nobody knows. Very reassuring it must be to the people to know that their public obligations are being rapidly increased, that fresh guarantees are to be given and money borrowed in order to provide the Davie combination with funds to be squandered recklessly on public works or for questionable purposes. Nice state of affairs, indeed, under which the debt of the province is being piled up, while at the same time favored individuals, including the premier's own brother, are practically allowed gratuities from the public treasury, and ministers feel themselves at liberty to draw upon the public purse for what should be private personal expenses. All this, we repeat, is a natural accompaniment of the act by which the people's money was spent without authority from the people's representatives.

The same reckless disregard for the rights of the people runs all through the government's plan of action. The redistribution bill, the railway guarantee arrangement, the construction of roads and other public works—are all planned so as to benefit the government and the government's particular friends, and not for the benefit of the public. It is very hard indeed to accept the predicton made by some interested prophets, that a majority of the people will express approval of this state of things when they go to the polls.

The Progress of Surgery.

One of the most interesting magazine articles of the day is the one which Dr. George F. Schrady contributes to the April Forum on American achievements in surgery. Few laymen are aware of the advance which has been made in this science in the last third of a century, and what share Americans have had in the work.

Though anesthesia dates from half a century ago, the great studies of American surgery began during the war. It was then that army doctors discovered they could save limbs by excising the bone in preference to amputation, and that the old cumbrous machinery for adjusting fractures of the thigh and other long bones could be replaced to advantage by a simple weight and pulley extension which made the muscles themselves do the duty of splints. Thus roused to activity, the surgical intellect of the United States adds discovery to discovery, and invention to invention, until now our surgeons stand at the head of their profession. It is to them that we owe the use of plaster of paris splints and corsets for the reduction of fractures, and the treatment of spinal deformities. One of them, Dr. T. Marion Sims, revolutionized gynecology, and devised more cures for female diseases than all the surgeons who had preceded him. His drainage tube alone justifies the statue which is being raised to his memory in New York.

Of the progress made in abdominal surgery it is enough to say that if Garfield had lived in these times he would not have died of Guiteau's bullet. That missile, striking the right eleventh rib, was supposed by the highest surgical authority of the day to have glanced downward and lodged in the groin. As it proved, the ball ploughed its way through the spinal column to the left and lodged in the pancreas behind the stomach. At the present day the exact position of the ball would have been determined by the telephone probe, and the patient's life might have been saved by the simple operation of laparotomy. Surgeons now cut fearlessly into the stomach, excise diseased portions of the intestine, and sew the ends together, evacuate the gall bladder by external excision, cut out tumors from the stomach, liver, pancreas and kidney, without endangering the life of the patient. They open an abscess in the brain and take out a bullet which had traversed the organ from side to side. They thrust a medicated probang into the wind pipe past the vocal cords and treat a diseased surface. In fact they cut a man open anywhere and everywhere, and treat his ailment from observation with the naked eye, instead of guessing at what ails him and trying one drug after another.

A curious instance of the benefits of modern science is furnished by the history of appendicitis. That is a disease which is hardly mentioned in the old books. It existed, nevertheless, probably as frequently as now; but it was called inflammation of the bowels, or peritonitis, and the doctors being unable to furnish relief, the patient generally died. Now the sufferer is operated upon, on the plan devised by William Parker, and he almost always recovers.

The knife is worth all the drugs in the pharmacopeia. There is no guesswork about the operation. It cuts to the point diseased, lays bare the source of the evil and eradicates it as a gardener digs a weed out of his garden. But it has not reached the limit of its usefulness. Its destined ally—light—has not yet done its share. Surgery will not fulfil its purpose until electricity lights up the inside of the body so that the functions of each organ are revealed to view. In the application of high power light to diagnose lies the road to fame for the coming surgeon. We pity the helplessness of physicians who, when a patient complains of "a pain," diagnose the case as one of rheumatism, a word which neither they nor anyone else understands. Some day the surgeon will come to their aid with his bistoury in one hand and his lamp in the other and will show them that their rheumatism is one of forty diseases, which can be cured when its cause is ascertained.

Canadian News.

A 16-year-old boy named Hinds was burned to death in a fire which destroyed his father's house in the suburbs of St. John, N. B.

The Ontario redistribution bill gives Toronto, Hamilton and Ottawa an extra member each. With these additions there will be 94 members in the house.

The initial step for the formation of a Methodist Deaconesses' home, was taken at a meeting in the Metropolitan church, Toronto. Four ladies volunteered as deaconesses and will enter upon the work shortly.

A new mining institute has been formed by Ontario mining men, with James Conmee, M. P., as president.

Mrs. William Nichols of Stratford sent all her children out of the house, then tied a bag of stones around her neck, and drowned herself in a cistern. Prolonged ill health is supposed to have produced temporary insanity.

The Liberals of Halifax met and formed an association for the city and county. They propose to thoroughly organize and prepare for future contests.

It is now announced that the Massey Music Hall, now in course of erection in Toronto, will be formally opened by a grand musical festival on June 14, 15 and 16.

The Consumers' Gas Company of Toronto has filed a defence to the suit for fifteen hundred and sixty thousand dollars that had been instituted against it by J. T. Johnston to determine the responsibility of the gas company for the failure to reduce the price of gas. The defence demurs to Johnston's action on the ground that he has no right of action on behalf of himself or citizens.

Dominion Immigration Force.

Last year parliament granted $20,000 for immigration purposes, apart from the amount charged to civil government, and a like amount is to be voted this year. Does the country receive anything in return for this large outlay? It has frequently been asserted that no pauper immigrants are brought to Canada, but the report of the auditor-general shows that several agents drew pay for "inspecting pauper children" and returned accounts showing that they had paid the "board of destitute immigrants." The system of paying two dollars per head upon orphan children brought to Canada from the refuges and asylums of the old land is still continued, and European agents receive "head money" upon every intending immigrant they can induce to take passage for Canada. Under such a system—which seems to be a survival of slavery days—it is absurd to expect to secure a good class of immigrant settlers. The employes of the Quebec agency appear to have had clothing supplied to them by the government—each man receiving three suits of clothing, three pairs of boots, two cloth caps and a fur cap last year, in addition to his salary and expenses. Why this advantage to the Quebec men? Are the employees of other agencies not as deserving as they? Has Mr. Daly forgotten all about the doctrine of "one law for all?" The number of persons employed by the immigrant office in the Northwest as agents, land guides, etc., is enormous, and every supporter of the Thompson government who might be inclined to make trouble seems to have been sent to the United States drumming up settlers for the Northwest. About one-third of the total appropriation seems to have been used up in paying the salaries and travelling expenses of these gentlemen. Mr. Henry Merrick, ex-M. P. P. for North Leeds, was paid $2,500 as the agent at Belfast, Ireland, last year, and was afterwards dismissed from office on the ground of uselessness. Did it take the government five years to find out that Mr. Merrick was doing nothing for the money paid him, or did Mr. Daly merely dismiss him because he wanted a sinecure office for a Manitoba Tory politician named E. J. Wood, who is the new agent at Belfast? Mr. W. J. Montague (what relationship does this gentleman bear to the patriotic member for Haldimand) managed to absorb $2,729, as salary, allowances, expenses, etc., for alleged services in prosecuting the Wisconsin section of Mr. Daly's "vigorous" policy. The immigration agent at Belfast was careful to include among his expenses such charges as income tax, $32.45; corporation taxes, $32.45; poor rates and school tax, $9.20; in addition to his salary of $1,300 and living allowance of $1,400. It seems to be part of Mr. Daly's policy to pay the taxes of his European agents, the latter imitating the high commissioner in paying nothing out of their salaries or allowances that they can possibly make the taxpayers pay. Mr. Daly pays five dollars per head bonus to the immigrant hunter who induces a man or woman to take passage. A number of these hunters only succeeded in capturing one victim and securing five dollars each last year, but others secured seven, ten, twelve and twenty; while others seem to have made larger amounts. This business of paying bonuses to agents for inducing Europeans to embark for Canada is sufficient to discredit Mr. Daly and his policy completely. The Hamburg-American Packet company received bonuses aggregating $1,025 for securing 205 immigrants for Canada, whereas it would naturally be supposed that the steamship company would make profit enough out of carrying the passengers without demanding bonuses. Dr. Barnado received two dollars per head for the 493 boys and 135 girls he brought from England last year, and other promoters of child immigration schemes received the same pro rata allowances. It is not surprising to find that the Canadian Gazette, Sir Charles Tupper's London organ, growing alarmed whenever anybody suggests that the Dominion government's outlay for immigration be reduced. That paper, a weekly, received no less than $1,467 out of Mr. Daly's grant for immigration last year. It has been generally understood that the articles which have appeared in the Toronto Empire from time to time booming "our glorious heritage," were inspired by pure patriotism, but the following entry on page 175 B. of the auditor-general's report is calculated to create doubts upon that point: "Toronto Empire, publishing descriptive article Dec. 31, 1892, $500." This payment indicates a little extra "vigor" in the ministerial policy re immigration.—Ottawa Free Press.

Unsettled Nicaragua.

New Orleans, April 11.—The Picayune's Bluefields correspondent, writing under date of April 1, says: The blockade between Bluefields and Rama, which has existed since the assassination of Wilson, was broken yesterday morning, when a vessel went up the river. There are only six Nicaraguans in Bluefields, who are keeping the entire community in a deplorable state of feverish excitement. Were it not for the suffering of the poor people the Americans here would enjoy the nipping game played by Carlos la Cayu. Without backing of any description from Nicaragua, and only five henchmen, he has drawn about $50,000 from the business men of Bluefields. Owing to the entire suspension of the banana business there has been much suffering among the poor during the last few days, and as the blockade has been broken the people are hoping that with the arrival of a United States warship they will not be again submitted to further outrages and hardships.

Hakki's Imported Views.

London, April 11.—A special dispatch to the Times from Paris says: A telegram from Stamboul has been received in Paris announcing that an imperial tirade has been issued, ordering the closing of the law schools of Constantinople. The dispatch adds that Abraham Hakki Effendi, who was Turkish Commissioner to the Columbian Exposition, returned from the United States so inoculated with liberal ideas that his recent lectures in law schools caused a great stir in Government circles. To prevent the further dissemination of his objectionable ideas, the schools are ordered to be closed.

The Tammany Tiger.

New York, April 11.—Richard Croker, the Tammany Hall leader, has returned to New York looking remarkably well. The wigwam chief says he does not desire to be interviewed on local politics.

"I had a talk with some reporters at the depot in Chicago," said the. "The interview was published in the main correct. I think the tariff question should be settled and the quicker the better. The longer the delay the worse for the party responsible. The people all over the country are restless and the uncertainty of the final make up of the bill is one of the chief causes of the non-revival of business."

"What do you think of California?"

"It is a great state," replied Croker. "In fact, I took a great fancy to the far West and the Pacific coast. It was my first visit there and I enjoyed every day of it. Do you know, I have not seen a drop of rain since I left New York over eight weeks ago."

A Poker Suit.

"Now, your honor," said the prosecuting attorney, according to the Buffalo Express, "I intend to prove by this man that this place was not only a gambling establishment, but that the games played there were not what are known as square games. That is, that they were run with intent to defraud, and that the operations of the owners, proprietors and dealers were no more nor less than larceny. Mr. Simpkins, will you please take the stand?"

Mr. Simpkins, who was a pasty-faced young man, rose from his seat and walked to the witness stand. After the oath had been administered to him, and the usual preliminary questions had been asked, he was told to go on and tell his story.

"It was this way," said Mr. Simpkins. "I like to play a little poker once in a while, and I went up to this room and sat in a game. There were four others besides myself playing. Things ran along pretty evenly for a while, and then one of the men—I have since learned that he was the proprietor of the room—began to win heavily. I watched him and became convinced that he was cheating. Finally, I knew he was cheating and drew out of the game. Then I sat and watched him for a while, and I saw him deal big hands to the men he wanted to beat and then deal himself bigger ones. It was scandalous. He stacked the cards and held them out and did all sorts of disreputable things. I saw this and am prepared to prove it. If there is anything I abhor it is cheating at cards."

"Wait a minute Mr. Simpkins", interrupted the prosecuting attorney. "What was it that first attracted your attention to the fact that cheating was going on?"

Mr. Simpkins fidgeted a bit in his chair and then said: "Why, I was in a pot with this man, and when it came to a showdown he had four kings."

"And why did that convince you that he was cheating?"

"Because, because—" stammered Mr. Simpkins, and then he stopped short.

"Answer the question, Mr. Simpkins," put in the judge.

Mr. Simpkins grew red in the face. "Because," he finally said, "why I knew he was cheating, because he showed down four kings and at the very same time I was holding out two kings for the next hand."

The Gopher in the Northwest.

The cry against gophers is already going up in many parts of the country, and in a few weeks actual warfare will be begun on them. The farmer has them more largely under control if he will but use the means of destruction at the proper time. When the little pests come out in the spring they are hungry and will greedily eat anything they can find, and poisoned grain can then be most effectually applied. The legislative assembly has furnished a liberal portion of strychnine for distribution amongst the farmers and these should exert themselves so as to make it productive of the best results. A day or two spent in seeding around their burrows when the gophers first come out would be better than weeks spent later. The farmer can spare time then that he might not at a busier season; and with the aid of traps and snares in the hands of the younger members of the family a decided check can be given to the multiplication of the pests. Another way in which the farmer can help himself is to let the natural enemies of the gophers alone. Owls, hawks of many kinds, badgers, skunks and weasels all get their work in on the gopher, and do much to keep them in check. Government grants of poison and grumbling at the depredations of the enemy will not reduce their number; active measures must be taken, and if these fail the unlucky farmer may with some show of reason ask further assistance, but not otherwise.

The same law that effects the periodical abundance and subsequent scarcity of many other members of the fauna of the Northwest governs the gopher, and the nearer it is to that issue the more effective will be prompt and repressive measures. Other plagues have been successfully suppressed by the farmer without aid from the government and the gopher should be no exception.—Saskatchewan Herald.

Purify the blood, tone the nerves, and give strength to the weakened organs and the body by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla now.

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COCHRANE & MUNN, Druggists, Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts.

BRIEF LOCALS.

Glessings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

Suits, $16; Pants, $4. 101 Douglas st.

—The Liberal Association meets this evening.

—Guaranteed razors and outfits at Fox's, 78 Government street.

—Persons desiring bulletins issued from the Dominion experimental farms can obtain them on application to the department.

—Japanese matting and a large assortment of goods for the spring trade have arrived during teh last few days at Weiler Bros'.

—At a meeting of St. John's choir last night Mr. Grizzelle succeeded Mr. Perfect as choir leader. The latter goes to England, leaving to-morrow.

—Alexander Begg has obtained a good photograph from the oil painting of Captain Vancouver in the board of trade rooms for his history of British Columbia.

—The ladies of Emmanuel Baptist church were very successful with their sprog sale held yesterday. There was also a large attendance at the concert in the evening.

—If you want a good meal for 25 cents go to the Globe restaurant, 42 Yates street, which is under entirely new management. Twenty meals, $4. Cuisine is excellent.

—In future the office of the collector of voters will be kept open in the evening from 7 to 9 on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Register yourself and get your friends to register.

—At 10 o'clock to-morrow night at the close of the Music concert a car will leave Fort and Douglas streets for Oak Bay, so that any who desire to attend the Canoe club ball will be accommodated.

—The lands and works department will receive tenders up to April 30th for the construction of the court house at Chilliwack. Plans may be seen at the department, and also at the office of D. Melland, Chilliwack.

—It is believed that the third member of the boat's crew lost off the Agnes Macdonald was John Dermett. He with his brother worked at Sayward's mill. The brother is said to be visiting relations in Toronto.

—At a large gathering of the congregation of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church last night a call as pastor was unanimously extended to Rev. William Leslie Clay, B. A., of Moosejaw. Rev. Dr. Robertson was appointed a commissioner to represent the congregation before the Presbytery of Regina in connection with the call, and Messs. McMicking and Hogarth were appointed commissioners before the Presbytery of Victoria.

Rev. Mr. Clay is a native of Prince Edward Island, and a graduate and gold medalist of the Presbyterian College, Montreal.

—Ovide Musin and his fine company of musicians will appear at the Victoria theatre to-morrow, Friday, evening. The praise which the press of the United States and Canada have lavished upon the great Belgian is well deserved. There is no violinist before the public to-day who can be called the superior of Musin. The company comprises Annie Louise Tanner-Musin, the "American nightingale;" Bessie Bonsall, the phenomenal contralto; Fred W. Elliott, one of America's greatest tenors, and Eduard Scharf, a master of the pianoforte. Seats are on sale at Jamieson's; the demand has been excellent.

—The annual vestry meeting of Christ Church cathedral was held on Tuesday evening. There were about 120 members of the church present. Rev. Canon Beanlands occupied the chair, the Bishop of Columbia, Rev. Canon Paddon, Rev. J. B. Hewetson and Rev. C. E. Sharp being in attendance also. T. R. Smith read the church report and financial statement, which were very satisfactory. The election of officers resulted as follows: Rector's warden, Dr. Hannington; people's warden, Henry Goward; sidesmen, Messrs. Hiscock, J. Ward, A. J. Kitto, E. N. Dundendale; church committee, Messrs. C. T. Dupont, Henry Croft, H. Kent, J. Ward, E. N. Dundendale, A. D. Crease, Hiscock, Kitto, B. Williams, and A. W. Vowell; auditor, Mr. Wollaston. The adjourned meeting of St. Barnabas' church and the vestry meeting of St. James' and St. John's will be held this evening.

—Hinde's Curling Pins at Fox's, 78 Government street.

—Prairie State Incubator for sale at McLennan & McFeely's.

—Do you want table linen of any kind? If so we can supply you with some, for we are complete Home Furnishers. Weiler Bros.

—Special facilities for making blank books and doing extra calf and other superior binding at R. T. Williams, 28 Broad street.

—We can supply you with the very latest styles in sideboards, tables, desks, etc., etc., having received a whole carload. Weiler Bros.

—The aviary at Beacon Hill Park is being altered and repaired by day labor. It will present a very attractive appearance when the work is completed.

—J. Savannah took a photograph of the actors in the opera Mikado and the stage of the theatre last evening in the final act, by a new system of instantaneous photography. The picture is 14x17 inches and every person on the stage is distinctly shown.

—His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Dewdney have accepted the invitation and will be present at the Canoe Club ball to-morrow evening. The officers of the Royal Marine Artillery have also accepted invitations to be present.

—The steamship Mogul is due here on Saturday from Yokohama. She has 350 Chinese and Japanese passengers and a big cargo of general freight. This is the last trip which the Mogul will make for the N. P. steamship line under the present arrangement.

—George Kenny leaves by the Topeka to-morrow for Alaska. He will this year go into the Yukon mining country instead of Omineca where he has been mining and prospecting for a quarter of a century. This, he says, will be his last trip after gold, although how long it will last he cannot say.

—The Salvation Army last evening held a farewell meeting on the departure for the east of Ensign Hiltz and Captain Patton. Commander Herbert Booth, Brigadier Holland and Adjutant and Mrs. Archibald arrive this evening. The former is arranging for General Booth's tour of the continent, and Adjutant and Mrs. Archibald come out to succeed Ensign Hiltz.

—It is stated by the postal authorities that many of the voting slips mailed by the assignees of Green, Worlock & Co. to creditors are still in the post office. Many were delivered by obtaining street numbers from the directory, but still a large number remain undelivered. It will probably be of no consequence, as it is quite likely that at the meeting tomorrow the scheme of voting this way will be abandoned.

—There will be a commanding officers' parade of the B. C. B. G. A. at the drill shed to-night. Lieut.-Colonel Peters, D. A. G., will inspect the equipment. The band will perform the following programme:

March—Belphegor .....Brepsant
Mazurka—La Sensa .....Levino
Fantasie—Happy Thoughts .....Rassler
(Solo for Bombardon, Thomas Pellow).
Chinese Court Dance.....Gaylord
Waltz—Daughter of Love.....Bennett
Serenade—The Lover and the Mandolin.
....Missud
God Save the Queen.

—Mary Waller, the unfortunate girl, whose sad story was told at an official enquiry into the cause of the death of her nameless child detailed in the Times yesterday, is still very ill. She is in no condition for the further prosecution of the investigation by the police at present. She is liable under the code for concealing the birth of her child and will very likely be brought up for a hearing on such a charge. It is said that the father of the child left here several months ago.

—Edward Hanna and Ada Grant have been committed for trial on the charges of having goods in their possession stolen from Mrs. Hickey and E. J. Salmon. A. L. Belyea, one of their counsel, held that knowledge on the part of the defendants of the fact that the goods had been stolen had not been proved. The hearing of some of the other charges against the pair will be taken up to-morrow. Their cases will all be contested through the courts by Messrs. Belyea and Lampman. Ada Grant is quite ill in the women's ward of the city jail. She is under the care of a physician.

—There can now be no question as to the success of the Canoe Club ball to be held to-morrow evening at the Oak Bay Hotel. The hall has been tastefully decorated for the occasion and every arrangement will be made for the comfort of the dancers. The street railway company have made arrangements for a regular and good car service so that those attending will not be in any way inconvenienced. Several hundred tickets have already been disposed of and as it is the last ball of the season, the attendance will be unusually large. As those who have attended previous balls at Mount Baker Hotel know, the large dining room and corridors afford a splendid place for dancing while the outside corridors can not be surpassed as a promenade.

At Russell & McDonald's,
Silk crepe cloth, 30 inches wide, ten cents per yard.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.
The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

For One Month Only
CABINET PHOTOS
$3 per Doz., Cash.
SKENE LOWE, 63 Gov't St

MIKADO BY AMATEURS.

A Performance That Completely Captivated a Great Audience Last Evening.

Rich Scenic Effects—Gorgeous Costumes—Sweet Songs Well Sung.

The Victoria theatre never held a more delighted, and in a certain sense a more surprised audience, than that which laughed, smiled, applauded and encored there last evening at the first performance of the favorite comic opera "Mikado," by Victoria amateurs. Acidulated souls who went to sneer at this, that and 'tother shortcoming of the amateurs and make cynical sport of their work, came away with tongues awag with praise. Kindly folk who had gone determined to condone almost any bad break in the amateurs were themselves "all broke up" at the excellence of the performance. It was a genuine "jolly surprise" for everybody. To be sure there were one or two little misfits here and there, but it can be truthfully said scarcely more than an experienced professional company would make on a first night. The city of Victoria may well be proud of these clever amateurs. It was no chaffy to go and listen to them last night; it was the best value for the money local theatre goers have got for many a day. Many who witnessed last night's performance are going again to-night, as it will of course be the smoother presentation of the two.

The chorus was a wee bit timid last night about "hollerin' right out in meetin'," but that will be overcome this evening, when the full power of the excellent company will be brought into play.

The richness and variety of the costumes were much admired. Every participant in the play was correctly and those picturesquely robed, and one could not wish a more gay and happy scene than that presented when the stage was occupied by the whole company, and the catchy music rang out amid the rhythmic beating of many fans, the flutterings of multi-colored silken garments, the swaying of graceful forms and the waving of shapely hands, with swinging, gaudy Japanese lanterns overhead and a flood of clear light, almost like real Japanese sunshine, pervading the whole picture.

Miss May Heathfield was a delicious Yum Yum, and fully justified the bestowal of that very fetching part upon her. The "make-up" was exceedingly pretty, and did not in the least detract from the charms of face and figure with which nature has gifted the young lady. The rich white satin gown, a la Japon, the Japanesque coiffure, the fan, the jewels, the carmined cheeks, made up a real belle of the Mikado's land. Miss Heathfield's singing and acting were capital, and won her unstinted applause, a magnificent bouquet and encores in plenty.

Mrs. Clement Rowlands as Pitti Sing, all in pink satin, looked lovely, sang charmingly and gave every satisfaction as an actress. There was no sweeter-voiced or more graceful performer in the opera than Mrs. Rowlands, and the audience showed its hearty approval frequently.

Miss F. Pauline in the part of Peep Bo, garbed in a very pretty blue satin robe, gave substantial proof of ability to fill a much more exacting part.

Mrs. W. W. Clarke as Katisha was grand. Her dramatic rendering of the part was greatly admired. There are many easier parts in the Mikado than this, but none last night was given with more heartiness and enthusiasm. The varied scenes in which the unfortunate Katisha appears never lacked animation or force at Mrs. Clarke's hands.

Nanki-Poo was in good hands, for Geo. Bushby acted the part in a manner that surprised even his warmest admirers. His voice was in first-rate condition for the work and his acting was very good.

C. A. Lombard as Ko-Ko was responsible for most of the laughter last evening. Although suffering from a cold, which prevented him doing himself full justice, no fault could be found with his "comedy business." He and C. W. Rhodes, Pooh-Bah, kept the merriment alive throughout the evening, some of their efforts evoking roars of laughter.

It was a pity to see such a grand voice as that owned by Clement Rowlands confined to the small necessities of Pish Tush, but no doubt Mr. Rowlands had his work cut out for him behind the scenes as stage manager, and found Pish Tush taking up quite enough of his time.

Herbert Kent represented the Mikado in regal style, and his singing, as usual, was thoroughly enjoyed. Mr. Kent's appreciation of the comic was displayed to advantage in the part.

The sweetest and most enjoyable part of the whole evening's entertainment was the singing of the well known and deservedly popular ding-dong quartette, Mrs. Rowlands, Miss Heathfield, Messrs. Rowlands and Bushby being the singers. The voices blended exquisitely, and a pin could have been heard to drop as they melted soft and low in the final cadences. The audience refused to be pacified until an encore of this beautiful piece was given, which was gracefully done.

It is probable that an audience as large as that of last evening will fill the Victoria to-night, and rightly too, for the performance eminently deserves it.

Those who take part in the choruses are as follows:

Mesdames Simpson and Pauline, Misses Goldyn, Munro, M. McNiffe, S. McNiffe, Bulman, A. Iredale, B. Iredale, Wolff, B. Pauline, V. Pauline, Stewart, Cassidy, Robertson, Matthews, M. McMicking, E. McMicking, Wilson, Kew.

Messrs. Moxon, Sehl, Olivier, Plows, Brownlee, Sheridan, Thomas, Godson, Grizzelle, Greenwood, Pauline, Kettle, Quigley, P. Hibben, N. Hibben, Stewart, Reynard, Bayntun and Gordon.

Prof. Emil Pfendner conducted in his usual efficient manner.

At Russell & McDonald's,
Opposite the iron church, Douglas street. Bargains in millinery.

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The Popular Remedy.
Every cough and cold can be speedily and effectually cured if promptly treated by the use of Atwood's Cough Cure, which is steadily gaining the appreciation of the public.
By the timely and regular use of this valuable specific, the assailed functions of the throat and lungs are quickly restored to healthy vitality and the seeds of what might prove permanent and fatal, annihilated.
Testimonials to its healing powers are being received daily and will be gladly shown to anyone by the proprietors.
The cough remedy is sold by all druggists.
R. J. W. Atwood & Co., 68 Douglas street, Victoria, sole manufacturers.

Spring Novelties.
The latest styles in Millinery and Capes at Lansdowne House. J. Partridge.

JAPANESE
Flowers Plants AND Goods
Will arrive per N. P. steamer Mogul from Japan, a Fine Assorted Variety of Japanese Flowers and Plants of over TWENTY DIFFERENT KINDS AND COLORS of rare beauty.
For Sale at BAZAAR, 90 Douglas St.
A. WANIBE.

FOR SALE
6 Lots--2 Corners
ONE ACRE
The best site for a good house on the market. Close to Tramway. Near to water. City water on property.
THREE LOTS
Cultivated as garden. Price $1,400. A great bargain.
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BUYERS
Who are continually on the lookout for places where their dollars will go the furthest in these hard times, claim our clothing to give the best wear and
PURCHASE
Their Clothing of us. These are facts that can be verified at any time, so fall in line and come to us, honest goods, lowest prices, first-class styles.
OUR CLOTHING
Is personally selected by us, not only as to style, but as to material and make. Try us one time.
NUFF CED.
Cash and one price.
55 Johnson Street.
CAMERON.

Fix this name indelibly in your memory
STAMINAL
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STAMINAL
and remember it is a Food and a Tonic combined.
For sale by Grocers and Druggists. Prepared by The Johnston Fluid Beef Co., Montreal.

Bankrupt Stock ... Sale ...
The whole Bankrupt Stock now in the Stanley House will be offered for Sale for 60 days, commencing
Tuesday, April 3rd,
$37,000 Worth of Dry Goods to be sold REGARDLESS of former prices.
This is the Largest Stock ever offered in this way in British Columbia.
Remember the time and place: Tuesday morning at the Stanley House, Douglas St.
Watch this space for further ads.

The British Columbia Sugar Refining Company,
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VANCOUVER, B.C.
Manufacturers of Refined Sugars and Syrups of the Highest Quality. Guaranteed Absolutely Pure and Superior to any others in the Province.

PRICE LIST

SUGAR—	Powdered, Icing and Bar, in Bbls.	5⅝c. per lb.
	Paris Lumps, in Bbls. or 100 lb. bags,	5⅝c. "
	Granulated, " "	4½c. "
	Yellow, according to quality, "	3¾ to 4½c. "
	100 lb. Kegs ⅛c. more, Half Bbls. ¼c. more, Boxes ½c. more.	
SYRUPS—	30 Gal. Barrels,	2½c. per lb.
	10 " Kegs,	2¾c. "
	5 " "	$2.00 each.
	1 " Tins,	$4.25 per case of 10
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WEILER BROS. Have Received
A Whole Carload Of Handsome OAK FURNITURE
Comprising Sideboards, Desks, Ex. Tables, Centre Tables, Chiffoniers, Hall Racks, Etc. Excellent Value, Best Finish, and these Goods are sure to please you.
LATEST ARRIVALS.
Japanese Matting, Japanese Rugs and Skin Rugs. Stonewear, Refrigerators, Butter Crocks, Etc.

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My wife was afflicted for two years with a severe pain under the left shoulder and through to the heart; after using many remedies without relief, she tried a "D. & L." Menthol Plaster, it did its work, and owing to this cure hundreds of these plasters have been sold by me here, giving equal satisfaction.
J. B. SUTHERLAND Druggist, River John, N.S.
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AMERICAN NEWS NOTES

Daily Chronicle of Events in The Great Republic.

Washington, D. C., April 11.—The Democratic caucus, after a session of two hours and a half this evening, adopted the following resolution without a dissenting voice:

"Resolved, that it is the sense of this caucus that the prohibitory tax of 10 per cent. on bank issues be repealed.

"Resolved, that when the bill known as the Brawley and Spencer bill, which the committee on banking and currency has ordered reported to the house, is called up for action an amendment be offered repealing the prohibitory tax on state bonds; that ample time be afforded for discussion, and if necessary to secure this the committee on rules be required to take proper action."

Pittsburg, April 11.—Following up the resignation of E. F. Cline, superintendent of the press works of the armor plate department of the Carnegie Steel Company at Homestead, comes the report that from now on the armor plate department of the mills will be separated from the rest of the plant entirely and will be under the superintendency of Vice-Chairman Hunsicker. Superintendent Schwabb, who had charge of this department formerly, is by this change removed from all connection with the working of the armor plate department. Secretary Lovejoy practically confirmed this report to-night, but would say nothing as to the inside cause of the change.

Washington, April 11.—Senator Hale opened an argument to-day against the tariff bill. An interesting feature of the speech was as to the effect of the bill upon the annexation sentiment in the Dominion of Canada, Mr. Hale contending that its passage would postpone indefinitely any prospects of such annexation. That one consideration he thought so important that it ought to be a death blow to the bill. He expressed his conviction that if the vote were taken to-day and if senators voted according to their convictions, the bill would die and would never be resurrected.

San Francisco, April 11.—The industrial army continues to push for recruits, and 500 for the second regiment are expected to be ready to proceed to Sacramento on Monday morning. According to the present calculations about 800 will leave Sacramento. The officers of the army will invest the city hall to-morrow in an attempt to secure from the mayor passage for the second regiment to Sacramento. This afternoon street parades were begun and they will keep on until the regiment is ready to leave for Oakland.

New York, April 12.—The papers are being prepared in the appeal of Russell Sage from the verdict assessing him in damages to the tune of $25,000 for making a target of bookkeeper Laidlaw when Norcross, the anarchist, attempted to blow the financier to pieces with a dynamite bomb. The appeal is based on twenty-five exceptions to the judge's charge, and will raise the issue that as the injuries resulted from the act of an assassin Sage can in no way be held responsible.

Naval Defence

In a recent lecture delivered before the British Royal Institute, Constructor White gave an interesting outline of the naval defence programme. The lecturer said that it "provided for ten battleships, forty-two cruisers and eighteen torpedo gunboats. Most of the designs were novel in character. Eight of the battleships were 380 feet long and had a displacement of 14,150 tons. They were the largest ships completed in the royal navy, and in protection, armament, speed and coal supply surpassed all their predecessors. Of high freeboard, they were especially adapted for service in the Atlantic. Two of the battleships were of less dimensions—360 feet in length and of 10,500 tons displacement. In speed and coal supply they compared well with the larger vessels, but were inferior in armament and protection. Of cruisers there were fuor distinct types. Nine were of the first-class, 360 feet long and from 7,350 to 7,700 tons displacement, with maximum speeds in smooth water of 20 to 21 knots, large coal supplies, powerful armaments and good protection to guns, gun crews and vitals. Twenty-nine vessels were second-class cruisers, eight being of one type and twenty-one of another type. There were 300 feet to 320 feet in length, and 3,400 to 4,400 tons displacement. Their maximum smooth water speeds were about 20 knots and they had good coal supplies. The four cruisers of the third class were 300 feet long and of 2,600 tons displacement. The torpedo gunboats, which were the smallest seagoing vessels built to accompany fleets, in length varied from 230 feet to 250 feet, and in displacement from 750 to 1,100 tons. They had smooth water speeds ranging from 19 to 20 knots. The aggregate total weight of the ships, fully equipped, exceeded 335,000 tons. The total power of the propelling engines, working under conditions of maximum development, was about 600,000 horse power. This proportion of power to weight, averaging nearly two horse power to each ton, was a clear proof of the relatively high speed of the naval defence fleet."

Timber in French Tonquin.

The forests of Tonquin are numerous and their utilization is only waiting for capital and skilled labor. This is generally the fault in all French colonies. At present these forests are worked by the most primitive methods. The sawmills are for the most part in the hands of the Chinese, who will be found everywhere devoting themselves to all kinds of trade, giving the preference to those that yield the largest profit.

These forests are found in all the provinces, even in the neighborhood of the sea, but especially in the interior, where many are still in a virgin state. The species of wood are greatly diversified, timber for building and hardwood for finishing, both abounding. To find the extensively wooded tracts, one has to go towards the mountain in the direction of Lass and towards the Yunnan. To reach this remote region will, perhaps, not be without its inconveniences nor without danger, the neighbors being no more accommodating than they can help. But this is a question of time, and probably in a few years, when the peace making will be more complete, these regions will offer more chances of success and the work will be able to commence.

To produce a quantity and on conditions cheap enough to contend with the Chinese competition and make the latter impossible, it is necessary that the French who apply themselves to the working of the forests and the preparation of the woods, do it by the most perfect means. The hand or water sawmill does not produce enough results; and as the Chinese are a very clever and practical people in all kind of manual work, they would not be slow in imitating the improvements which they would see in regard to tools. One must absolutely use steam. This information is furnished us by a gentleman lately returned from Tonquin, and who has visited the colony and inspected everything carefully.

Mirrors.

Heinrich Heine, who had a particularly nice and discriminating taste in ghosts, and who studied with such delicate pleasure the darkly woven fancies of German superstition, frankly admitted that to see his own face by moonlight in a mirror thrilled him with undefinable horror. Most of us who are blessed, or burdened, with imaginations have shared at moments in this curious fear of that smooth, shining sheet of glass which seems to hold within itself some power mysterious and malign. By daytime it is commonplace enough and lends itself with facile ease to the cheerful and homely nature of its surroundings. But at dusk, at night, by lamplight, or under the white, insinuating moonbeams, the mirror assumes a distinctive and uncanny character of its own. Then it is that it reflects that which we shrink from seeing. Then it is that our own eyes meet us with an unnatural stare and a piercing intelligence, as if another soul were watching us from their depths with a furtive, startled inquiry. Then it is that the invisible something in the room, from which the merciful dullness of mortality has hitherto saved us, may at any instant take sudden shape and be seen, not in its own form, but reflected in the treacherous glass, which, like the treacherous water, has the power of betraying things that the air, man's friendly element, refuses to reveal.

This wise mistrust of the ghostly mirror is so old and so far spread that we meet with it in the folk lore of every land. An English tradition warns that the new moon which brings us such good fortune when we look at it in the calm evening sky carries a message of evil to those who see it first reflected in a looking glass. For such unlucky mortals the lunar virus distills slow poison and corroding care. The child who is suffered to see his own image in a mirror 1 before he is a year old his own image ina mirror before he was is marked out for trouble and many disappointments. The friends who glance at their reflections standing side by side are doomed to quick dissension. The Swedish girl who looks into her glass by candle-light risks the love of her lover. A universal superstition which has found its way even in our own prosaic time and country forbids a bride to see herself in a mirror after her toilet is completed. If she be discreet she turns away from that fair picture which pleases her so well and then draws on her glove or has some tiny ribbon, flower or jewel fastened to her gown that the sour fates may be appeased and evil averted from her threshold.—Atlantic Monthly.

Congressional Oratory.

It was a recent afternoon in the House. A great Democratic leader was talking about Utah, and how beautifully she could be made into a state. The Democratic leader was very much in earnest, and was emphasizing his views with voice, hands and feet. The Hon. Dan Lockwood came over and sat down by the Hon. Amos Cummings in what is called the Cherokee Strip.

"What are you doing over here?" queried Cummings; "why don't you go back on your own side of the House and listen to the oratory?"

"Oh, I don't care to listen to him," replied Lockwood, wearily. "In the view he takes, as well as his methods of thought and expression, he reminds me of Gus Scheuyer's celebrated trouble with a tree. Gus lived in Buffalo. He'd been doing politics one night and became very much convinced indeed, and was faring homeward about three o'clock in the morning. Gus' convictions seemed almost too heavy a load for him, and their weight carried him from one side to the other, and caused Gus to leave a trail as devious as a corkscrew. At the crossing of Second street there blazed an arc light.

"Part of the scenery at this point was a big elm tree. The tree was very black and the arc light very brilliant, and between the two Gus became confused and rattled, and finally brought up standing in front of the tree. He took a hard look, steadied himself, and started on a little journey around it. He missed it somehow, and came slap up against the tree instead. Gus recovered himself and made an effort to steady things for a second attempt. At last he felt that all was ready, and veered away in an attempt to go around the tree on the other side. Again he came against the rough, hard hole of the elm. Gus' reason began to reel. What was the matter? For the third time he nerved and manned himself for the enterprise. The tree must be gone about in some fashion if Gus was to sleep at home. With a mighty effort at self control Gus started again. This time he peeled his nose and started the blood. Gus went no further with business. He gave up, and as he sat dismally down on the ground at the base of the elm, he observed in an o voice full of terror and concern: 'Lost! lost in the impenetrable forest!' And as I said," concluded Lockwood, "while listening to our friend and attempting to follow his argument, Gus and his encounter with the elm tree were vigorously recalled to my memory."

Not That Man.

The following anecdote I have never seen printed in this country, and I may be pardoned a digression to introduce it here: The intimate acquaintance that Talleyrand enjoyed with the literary celebrities of the day does not seem to have been shared by the mistress of his household. On one occasion the French statesman invited the Scotch historian Robertson to dine with him, and he advised Madame Talleyrand to glance at the works of the expected guest before the day for the dinner arrived. On being introduced to the historian she naively inquired of him what had become of his good Man Friday. She had evidently confounded Robertson the historian with Robinson Crusoe.—North American Review.

"Six days shalt thou labor," says the great lawgiver. To do good work, man must be at his best. This condition is attained by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It overcomes that tired feeling, quickens the appetite, improves digestion, and makes the weak strong.

Fac Simile Label of the famous Mungo Cigar.

S. Davis & Son's Celebrated Brand can be had at E. A. Morris' Cigar Store.

Africans no Rights in Africa.

A Reuter's dispatch from Johannesburg says: One morning recently in Johannesburg jail no less than 100 Kaffirs received ten lashes each for walking on the footpaths and jostling women and children. The Native Labor Commissioner, in an interview, deplored exceedingly the way in which the matter had been dealt with. Even if it were necessary to inflict lashes for the offence of walking on the footpath, the natives ought to have been fairly warned of the action about to be taken. The effect upon the labor market must be most deplorable. Numbers of Kaffirs were leaving, saying: "We are being murdered here for walking on pavements; so why should we stay?"—London Daily News.

This speaks eloquently enough for itself, but a correspondent in South Africa has sent me a cutting from a Johannesburg paper which puts the matter in an even worse light. Describing the punishment, the report states that "the cat is dipped in a bucket of salt and water," and after the ten lashes have been administered "a pannikin of salt and water" is thrown over the victim's back. On the occasion dealt with by the reporter, "one warder was sufficiently dexterous to lay the whole of his ten blows on a strip of flesh diagonal from the shoulder to the lowest rib. Blood came at the third blow, as a rule, and by the end of the tenth there seemed a three inch band of raw meat across the back." It is added that the regulation for the contravention of which such an awful punishment was inflicted had only been in force a few days, and that possibly not half of the Kaffirs on the Rand were aware of it.—London Truth.

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Simply apply "Swayne's Ointment." No internal medicine required. Cures tetter, eczema, itch, all eruptions on the face, hands, nose, &c., leaving the skin clear, white and healthy. Its great healing and curative powers are possessed by no other remedy. Ask your druggist for Swayne's Ointment. Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal. Wholesale agents. tu&w

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should be rich to insure health. Poor blood means Anæmia; diseased blood means Scrofula.

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the Cream of Cod-liver Oil, enriches the blood; cures Anæmia, Scrofula, Coughs, Colds, Weak Lungs, and Wasting Diseases. *Physicians*, the world over, endorse it.

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Chocolat-Menier?

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Can be taken just before retiring.

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DOMINION PANTS CO. 364 and 366 St. James Street, Montreal

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia, in Probate.

In the matter of the "Official Administrators' Act," and in the matter of the Estate of Thomas Moffit, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that by an order of the Honorable Mr. Justice Crease, made this 9th day of March, 1894, Thomas P. Reed, official administrator for the County Court, District of Cariboo, was appointed administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels and credits of Thomas Moffit, late of Barkerville, deceased.

Dated March 9th, 1894.

DAVIE, POOLEY & LUXTON, Solicitors for Thomas P. Reed.

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RAILWAYS.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO 19.

To Take Effect at 8.00 a.m. on Thursday October 17th, 1893.

Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

SOUTH BOUND. READ UP.	No. 1 Passenger Daily.	No. 3 Passenger Saturdays.	Miles from Wellington.	STATIONS.	NORTH BOUND READ DOWN.	No. 2 Passenger Daily.	No. 4 Passenger Saturdays.	Miles from Victoria.
	Ar.	Ar.				Lv.	Lv.	
	12 45 p m	5 00 p m		VICTORIA		8 00 a m	8 00 a m	
	12 59	5 14	1	Russells		7 46	7 46	1
	1 11	5 31	3	Esquimalt		7 34	7 34	3
	1 16	5 36	4	Colwood		7 29	7 29	4
	1 26	5 46	6	Gorge		7 19	7 19	6
	1 30	5 50	7	Selkirk Siding		7 15	7 15	7
	1 36	5 56	8	Cobble Hill		7 09	7 09	8
	1 47	6 07	11	McPherson's		6 58	6 58	11
	1 53	6 13	13	Kokstar		6 52	6 52	13
	2 00	6 20	15	Duncan's		6 45	6 45	15
	2 15	6 35	20	Somenos		6 30	6 30	20
	2 25	6 45	23	Chemainus		6 20	6 20	23
	3 15	7 35	38	Cowichan Siding		5 35	5 35	38
	Ar.	Ar.		NANAIMO		Lv.	Lv.	
				WELLINGTON				

On Saturdays and Sundays

Return Tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter, good for return not later than Monday.

Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for seven days, including day of issue.

No Return Tickets issued for a fare and a quarter where the single fare is twenty-five cents.

Through rates between Victoria and Comox

Mileage and Commutation Tickets can be obtained on application to the Ticket Agent, Victoria Station.

A. DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen'l Supt.

H. R. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.,

(LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE NO. 22,

Taking effect November 1st, 1893.

Vancouver Route.

Victoria to Vancouver Daily, except Monday at 2 o'clock a.m.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday at 12:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going East Monday.)

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Mosselby Islands and Sidney, Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 13 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender Island and Sidney, Thursday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Pt. Simpson and intermediate ports the 1st and 15th of each month at 18 o'clock. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 1st and 15th of each month.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification. JOHN IRVING, Manager.

G. A. CARLETON, General Agent.

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R. M. Steamship Arawa sails for Australia via Honolulu April 16th.

R. M. Steamship Empress of Japan sails for Hong Kong via Yokohama April 23rd.

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18 knots				
7 00 pm	Lv	31	...Tacoma...	110 Ar 3 30 pm
9 15 pm	Lv	23	...Seattle...	82 Lv 1 45 pm
12 30 am	Lv	72	Pt. Townsend	38 Lv 10 30 am
3 30 am	Ar	110	...Victoria!...	24 Lv 7 30 am

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For freight or staterooms apply on board, or at the Company's ticket office, Victoria.

Nice, New, Nobby SPRING SUITS. New Cut. New Patterns B. Williams & Co., Clothiers and Hatters, 97 Johnson St.

LYNN REMANDED.

The Suspected Murderer's Case Adjourned for Eight Days.

The remainder of the evidence in the Lynn murder case, in progress when the Times went to press yesterday afternoon, is as follows:

Jennie, the Bella Coola woman, was relating her experience with Lynn in the boat when he threatened to shoot her. She was too scared to say anything in reply. Half way across the bay he threw the two guns and the dress cloth into the water. They then went across to near Comox, about half way between Cape Mudge and Comox. They camped there a month back in the bush. Lynn and the boy were there all the time. Prisoner hunted in the woods. He lost his skiff, which was anchored. It was lost at night. There were many small articles in the boat, but no sail, which had been taken on shore. Lynn then bought a canoe at Comox from a Siwash, which cost forty dollars. While camped Lynn was very surly. If the boy made a noise he slapped him hard. Sometimes he took an open knife and threatened to kill her. She said she had suffered enough, and asked him why he did not kill her. He made no reply. Prisoner said nothing to witness as to what she should say if captured. After leaving this camp they went to the American side, staying at Orcas island about a week. They bought goods at the stores and sold the skins, bear, otter and deer. Lynn killed the deer himself; the bear and the other skins he got at Green' house, Savary island. They then went upon the ranches at Shaw island, where witness saw Superintendent Hussey. When they got to the ranch witness told Lynn to go away and leave her. She told him that some time or other he would get caught if he stayed there. He replied that nobody knew what he had done. Prisoner told witness not to tell anybody about the bearskins. Lynn did not want to leave her. She wanted to go to Port Townsend by steamer, but prisoner would not allow her. She wanted to leave him. He said by and by all of us will go in a canoe to Port Townsend. When at the ranch they always went to Orcas island for supplies. After staying two months at the ranch they went to Port Townsend in a canoe, the boy going with them. At Port Townsend they stayed at her own house and her daughter's house. The daughter is married to Mike Deleo, an Italian saloonkeepere. They stopped at Port Townsend three or four weeks. Lynn had about $50 when he left Vancouver to go north and a rifle and a shot gun. A long Hudson Bay rifle, produced in court, he got at Whidby island, for which he traded his own rifle, an old one. Another rifle, a Winchester, produced, he got at Savary island. It was one of those Lynn brought down to the fort. It came from Green's house; it was a new rifle. Witness did not see him using this rifle in shooting. He bought four boxes of cartridges at Vancouver.

When Lynn threw the guns overboard he made no remarks. Witness made no inquiries as to where Lynn got the goods and money, or remarks about the dead men. At Port Townsend Lynn stayed at witness' daughter's house; sometimes he stayed at the Bay View house. He kept pretty sober. They all left Port Townsend for the islands at 8 p.m. and travelled all night, reaching Whidby island at dark. They remained there four days, and traded the rifle to an old white man. They then went to a small island and stayed two days, leaving for the ranch at 10 on Saturday morning. They got there that night and stayed until Sunday morning, when the police came and took them away. The last time witness saw Green and Taylor alive was the night before; both were at Green's house; it was dark. Witness and Charles (Fort Rupert woman) were up there. Both Green and Taylor were drunk.

The prisoner had no questions to ask witness.

Superintendent Hussey asked for a remand for eight days, so that witnesses residing at a distance from Victoria could get here. Also to bind over the witness Jennie to appear at the Vancouver assizes on May 15th.

Lynn had no objections to the remand, as he said he wanted to get a lawyer.

Magistrate Pearson thereupon remanded the case for eight days and bound over the witness to appear at Vancouver on the date mentioned.

The court then adjourned at 4.45.

Hugh Lynn, the prisoner, is a tall, muscular looking man, with black beard and whiskers and tawny moustache. He is an intelligent looking man, his forehead being high and well shaped, his nose aquiline, the deep-set eyes on either side being altogether devoid of the "baleful gleam" usually associated with the murderer's physiognomy. His life in the bush and on the sea has tanned his skin to a swarthy tint, while his attire betrayed the free and easy style of living to which he has been accustomed. Throughout Jennie's evidence, so damning and conclusive to every person present in the court, the wretched man displayed no sign of emotion, but stood leaning against the document locker, apparently the most disinterested spectator in the room.

The Magazines.

The singular good fortune has fallen to the lot of the Cosmopolitan Magazine of presenting one of the most remarkable pieces of fiction ever written—remarkable because of its author and remarkable because it has remained unsuspected and undiscovered for more than a hundred years, only to be given to the world at last in an American Magazine. It is the portion of the manuscript of a story by Napoleon Bonaparte. The manuscript had survived the vicissitudes of war and exile, had remained locked up for a hundred years, and was now about to be brought to light in America. It appears from the researches made by the French Napoleonic scholar, Frederic Masson, who vouches for the fact over his own signature, that Napoleon, when a young lieutenant, wrote a Corsican story. The manuscript of this he confided to his uncle, Cardinal Fesch, then Archbishop of Lyons. When Cardinal Fesch died in 1839, his papers were bequeated to his grand vicar, Abbe Lyonnet. Napoleon's manuscript was sold by the abbe to Libri, a member of the academy and inspector of French libraries. Libri sold this and some other manuscripts to Lord Ashburnham for $40,000, and from 1842 to a recent date Napoleon's manuscript slumbered in Ashburnham Castle. The story appears in the April number of the Cosmopolitan along with many other good things which readers will praise. An article on the Suez Canal and another by E. W. Bok's conversations on the "Young Man in Business" seem especially interesting.

Readers of the Canadian Magazine will be pleased to find in the April number the first installment of a new narrative of travel in the far north by Wm. Ogilvie, F. R. G. S. The story, which is that of an exploratory survey on the Athabasca, Peace and Liard rivers, is entitled "In Northwestern Wilds," and is well illustrated, and full of interesting facts and incidents. "In the Lumber Woods," another illustrated article, by E. C. Grant and Dan Sullivan, graphically portrays the lumberman's life in the shanty and on the river. Lieutenant-Governor Schultz, of Manitoba, contributes a very interesting illustrated article on "A Forgotten Northern Fortress," telling the history of the huge and well preserved Fort Prince of Wales, which looks out with its rubbish-covered cannon on the chill waters of Hudson's Bay. "A Plea for Ireland" by E. Dowsley, is an illustrated description of the scenery around Killarney. In Frank Yeigh's article on Sir Oliver Mowat appear several portraits of the Ontario premier, at different ages, from 24 upwards. H. Spencer Howell, in "Emblems and Their Significance," makes a strong case in favor of a simple coat of arms for the Canadian flag. Hon. David Mills in "The Evolution of Self-Government in the Colonies," contends that there is ample scope within the British Empire for the great colonies to expand their political power and material greatness, and he advocates the colonies undertaking a greater share in imperial responsibilities and expenditures. The article is a remarkable one. Amongst other contributions are "Ghosts and Things," by Edward Worthington; "A Glance at Lampman," by Arthur J. Stringer; "Red Alick," a narrative of Prince Edward Island life of long ago; "In Various Moods," by Rev. S. Lyle; and the "Story of Nine Edith," by Fidele H. Holland. The Canadian Magazine is published for $2.50 per annum by the Ontario Publishing Co., Ltd., Canada Life Building, Toronto.

LATE SEALING ADVICES.

American Sealer Expresses Himself on the Policy of the U. S.

A letter received at Seattle from A. O. Decker, one of the owners of the sealer Willard Ainsworth, gives considerable news. It was written at Yokohama on March 17. The letter will be found interesting:

"The fleet reports having experienced terrible weather, which accounts for their long passage. The Agnes Macdonald was the only one that made port inside of 50 days. The W. P. Hall, of Victoria takes the cake for slow sailing, 75 days. The fleet is all more or less damaged. The E. B. Marvin lost her jibboom and topmast and six boats. The Carlotta Cox and the Oscar and Hattie came in leaking badly. The Alice I Algar, after refitting at the Bonin Islands, lost some of her boats and came in here for repairs. The Henry Dennis arrived at the Bonin Islands without having sustained any injury.

"To be sure, I must tell you something about how the Ainsworth covered the 6000 miles between Seattle and Yokohama. She had terrible gales for two weeks after she left Cape Flattery. With all the gales and unfavorable weather, however, they got to Honolulu inside of 22 days. There she stopped three days in port and was stocked with fruit and water. After again embarking more favorable weather was enjoyed and she arrived here on March 11, making the voyage in 57 days. With the exception of her deck leaking badly she arrived in fine shape.

"The Josephine of Tacoma arrived here to-day. She left Tacoma on December 7. The Anaconda of Seattle came in this morning from the sealing grounds to be refitted. The Carlotta Cox of Victoria returned to port to-day, looking quite as bad as before. We leave for the rookeries to-day."

Further on in his letter Mr. Decker speaks of the mission of the Behring Sea patrol, which he believes to be unjust. He says:

"This is a very lively town just now, there being five men of war in port—the Baltimore and Marion of the United States, one Russian, one Frenchman and one Japanese. The old Marion left some port in China a short time since for San Francisco, but while out encountered a gale and came very near going to the bottom. She put in here for repairs. She is a bum old boat but quite good enough for the contemptible business she is intended for this summer, which is to annoy and harass the sealing vessels and perhaps, tow the sealers to Sitka and there let them rot or drive them out of the business. If those boodlers in Washington City are honest and really want to protect the seals, why don't they stop the slaughter on Pribyloff Islands and declare the skins of all seals killed there contraband? This would do some good. We think the United States ought to be able by some hook or crook to get along without the paltry sum which she derives from the sealing industry; if not, she should issue bonds."

How Old Are Horseshoes?

The earliest form of horseshoe was a leather boot, says Dr. S. J. Harger, of the University of Pennsylvania Veterinary School. But the boot was only worn by heavy war horses. The ordinary horses of the Greeks, Romans, Arabians, and other natives, were unshod, though methods of hardening their hoofs were occasionally used. The earliest written record of metal shoes is found in a book by the Emperor Leo VI., who died 911 A. D., but horseshoes have been found in tombs that date back to the 6th century. The earliest oriental form of shoe was nearly circular, and was fastened on not by nails but by hinges driven into the side of the hoof. The Arabian farriers even to-day shoe their horses cold, and regard the European method as injurious.

Purify the blood, tone the nerves, and give strength to the weakened organs and the body by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla now.

Argyle House

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3 yds. long, Taped and Scollaped, $1 a pair. A very pretty design.

3 yds. long, Taped and Scollaped, $1.25 a pair. A nice curtain for bedrooms.

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Double Width Curtain Net, for long Curtains, 6 yds. for $1.

Curtain Net, for short Blinds, 10c. a yard.

ART MUSLINS in all widths and prices.

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Lord Rosebery's Speeches.

Many contradictory reports are current about the way in which Lord Rosebery prepares his speeches. There is a story that at one place the platform was stormed when he was about half way through his address, and the meeting had to be hastily broken up. A reporter came and asked His Lordship whether he would not tell him what he had intended to say, as otherwise the speech would be incomplete for the papers. Lord Rosebery said he must catch his train, but had a few notes which he could give. He thereupon took a manuscript out of his pocket, and the reporter found that his copy was reproduced almost verbatim in the few notes. On the other hand, no public speaker is so ready with replies to unexpected interruptions. At the first meeting of the London Reform Union, which Rosebery remarked that the city must be approached in a conciliatory way, a Radical at the back of the hall shouted, 'No!' 'One gentlman says "No," replied Lord Rosebery, 'I expect that gentleman as a boy used to try and catch birds by putting salt on their tails!'

Among those who have most reason to be glad at the appointment of Lord Rosebery to the Premiership are missionaries of the different societies. The C. M. S. met with the warmest sympathy from His Lordship, when they interviewed him on the subject of Uganda in 1892, and it was on that occasion that he spoke of the work of Alexander Mackay, the Christian Bayard, whose memory is dear, not only to his immediate northern country, but all over the Empire. His interest in the London Missionary Society was shown by his attending their valedictory meeting at Exeter Hall in the same year. Curious enough, none of the missionary papers took any notice of this visit.—British Weekly.

The reputation of the maker ought to go far to recommend a trial of a new article. Our thirty years of public record as

makers of leading brands of tobaccos, is offered as a reason for your testing.

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EVERY RESIDENT of British Columbia who travels in the East is kept busy answering the many questions asked about the new El Dorado of the Pacific Northwest, and the indications are that hundreds of Eastern capitalists, merchants, bankers, farmers fruit growers, mechanics, etc., are turning Westward Ho! with British Columbia as an objective point. It goes without saying that every resident of this Province is interested in the development of our many resources and glad of an opportunity to supply their friends with reliable information concerning this country and its many attractions for the tourist and homeseeker.

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Filled each week with news from all points of the Northwest, will tell the story of the happenings in this section of the Dominion of Canada in an interesting and acceptable manner. Why not send a copy regularly to your friends, relatives and acquaintances back East? It is cheaper than writing letters and a saving of much labor. Terms are as follows:

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The TIMES P. & P. Co., Victoria, B.C.

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Graduate U. S. College of Embalming
PARLORS, 42 BROAD ST., VICTORIA, B.C.

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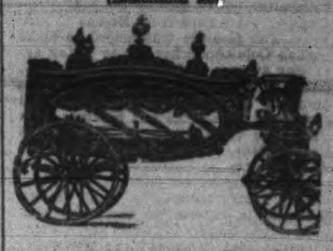

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The Leading Day and Boarding College for Boys north of San Francisco. Modern and fully equipped college buildings, fronting on the Park and Straits.

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Reasonable fees. Cricket, football, swimming, athletics, etc. For spring term entrance apply PRINCIPAL J. W. CHURCH, M.A.
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TO LEASE—1 farm of 67 acres, 6 miles from city, water front, $150 per year; 1 farm of 100 acres, 9 miles from city with new 8-room house, etc., $250 per year; 1 farm of 100 acres, 20 miles from city, close to Sidney & Victoria Railway, cottage, stable, etc., $200 per year.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for city or suburban property, ranch 320 acres, 14 miles from Calgary, N.W.T.; 2 good roads to property; 80 acres fenced in 40 acres bush; good black soil; Elbow river crosses property; 3 good springs; well settled district; church, school, store, post-office, blacksmith shop, cheese factory, all within 1 and two miles. Price, $2,500.

80 ACRES, PARTLY CLEARED, WITH house and stable, close to railway station; a good chicken and fruit farm; cheap.

THREE LOTS, 60x148 EACH. Splendid position; close to Fowl Bay; good level land; a bargain ($650) or singly $225 each. Postoffice box 361.

A. WILLIAMS,
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The New Watchmaker and Jeweller,
68½ Yates Street.
Cleans Watches thoroughly for 75c
New Main Springs, 75c.
Balance and Pallet Staffs, $1.25.
And guarantees all work for 12 months.
Practical experience of over 25 years.
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INFORMATION FURNISHED ABOUT THE KOOTENAY COUNTRY

The publishers of THE MINER will answer any inquiries in regard to the general outlook and future prospects of the Kootenay Country to subscribers. If you want to start in business in any of the cities, they will advise you about the population and the prospects for any particular or general line of trade.

The subscription price of THE MINER, a 12 page weekly journal, is $2.00 per year. It is the oldest established paper in the district.

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A MINER'S TRIBUTE.

To the Old Prospectors Heroism and Dauntless Energy.

Juneau, Alaska, April 2.—To the Editor: I have been receiving your spicy paper for some time. It has been addressed to my old friend, the late Bob Dun. Old Bob is sleeping his last sleep in our "God's Acre" on Chicken Ridge. There are many graves on that ridge filled by old timers from British Columbia. The pioneers who helped to make British Columbia what she is to-day are passing away very fast. They left their bones in every mining camp. I am proud of them. Who but them would pack their grub, tools and blankets from Fort Yale to Williams Creek, again to Peace River, and across Chilcat glacier in midwinter to the great Yukon, the immense river of the north. When the United States government sent Lieut. Schwatka to explore that terra incognita, what did he find? When he and his party made that "famous" run down the Yukon on a raft, he found old camp fires and clean-cut stumps near by. These old camp fires told him that he was a back number as an explorer on that river. Schwatka never soiled his hands to cut down a tree in the Yukon—the U.S. government paid men to do that. His meals were cooked and his bed was made for him. He was awarded great praise and was made a hero of, but the miners were the true explorers, the real conquerors of the unknown land. They mapped the Yukon and its branches and prospected them years before Lieut. Schwatka appeared on the scene.

Before I close this short letter I must give all praise to W. P. Reed, a good friend of all miners from British Columbia. He was as poor as a rat when he skinned off his pack on Dease creek; now he is one of the solid men of Alaska. His store and hotel and purse are always open for any old timer from British Columbia.

I am told that our mutual friend old Joe Irvine will be appointed gold commissioner for the Yukon district. That would be a good appointment. Joe would be respected and obeyed, while one of your "la-da-da" dudes would provoke trouble and plenty of it.

JOHN C. CURREY,
A pioneer of 1858.

At Russell & McDonald's,
French prints, 7 cents per yard, fast colors.

Brief Locals.

—Chicken fencing, four feet high, 18 cents per yard, at McLennan & McFeely's.

—A satisfactory report was presented at last evening's meeting of the Sons of Erin by the concert committee. The executive also reported the society to be in a flourishing condition. After business a concert was held.

—A boy employed at the city market attempted to hang himself. He was prevented from doing so and handed over to the city police. He had been reprimanded by his employer for some trivial offence and it is believed he grew despondent over it. The police have not yet decided what will be done. The boy expresses great sorrow.

—Officers Hussen and Hutcheson, of the provincial police, returned last evening from Parsons' Bridge, where they arrested John Thomas alias "Jack the barber," wanted on a charge of assaulting a Chinaman. On March 21st he is alleged to have struck a Chinaman on the head with a stone. The preliminary examination was called for 4 o'clock this afternoon.

—The regular prisoners in the city jail were just beginning to miss Jimmy Chickens and grow lonely when Jimmy was again locked up. This time the noble redskin was found in possession of whiskey contrary to the law of the land. He will occupy his reserved seat in the dock of the city police court to-morrow morning. Jennie Chickens is not with her better half in this case.

—The contracts for public works awarded conditionally by the city council on Monday night will probably be signed to-day. The contracts were being drawn this morning by the city barristers. The lowest tenderers were as follows: Public morgue, Edward Bragg, $620; Pemberton gymnasium, Eli Hume, $2714; and city hall alterations, George Glover, $1739.

—The Atlantic express which is to-day speeding up thevalley of the Fraser, and which in about a week's time will blow a sounding whistle at the C. P. R. depot in Ottawa, carries as a passenger Frank Bagnarti, M. P., who is hurrying to the capital to protect the interests of his British Columbia constituents. The sealing industry is past redemption, the hour for objections on a tariff which is throttling the province is past and the amounts for public works decided upon. Mr. Bagnarti will assuredly have a "cuckoo" vote to cast when the government says "thumbs up" on adjournment.

—B. Pasagrt has been charged by John Barnsley with committing trespass at his place on the Gorge road. He also claims $32 damages. Magistrate Macrae is hearing the case, sitting with the powers of a county court judge. The case grew out of the trespass of a cow on Barnsley's property, and one part of it was heard in the county court recently, this present matter being referred back to the magistrate. It is the first case of the kind ever heard under the law. S. Perry Mills appeared for Barnsley and Henry Barnard for Pasagrt. The taking of evidence began this morning and the case was remanded.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Ashton v. Green, Worlock & Co. Dixi Ross & Co., garnishees. Judgment of Mr. Justice Drake on reference before him of taxation of garnishees' costs in county court action. As the judgment decides an important point in practice it is given in full:

"The question for my decision is whether or not the provisions as to costs are applicable to garnishee proceedings under the 53 Vic., c. 19, sec. 8.

"Sections 146 and 147 of the county courts act applies to ordinary garnishee proceedings instituted after judgment. Section 8 above mentioned gives power to attach debts by summons before obtaining judgment, and the garnishee if he intends to dispute the claim has to file a dispute note setting out the defence, and on that being filed the whole question as to his debt and his liability to the defendant has to be tried.

"The plaintiff here insists that under the present scale the only costs that can be taxed by the garnishee against the unsuccessful plaintiff are the same costs as the ordinary summons for commitment.

"What are the cots of an ordinary summons for commitment? There is no particular or special reference to commitment proceedings in the scale, and what is the difference between an ordinary and an extraordinary summons? The taxing officer has to refer to the general scale in order to ascertain whether the charges made are proper under the scale, and if so he ought to allow them. It is quite possible that witnesses may be called on both sides on the hearing of a commitment summons, although usually the parties are content with the personal examination of the judgment debtor.

"In my opinion the present scale requires revision in order to make it applicable to the new procedure, but the taxing officer should allow witness' fees when witnesses are called, whether under garnishee or commitment summonses. Under Nos. 35 and 36 he has power to deal with motions to the court and attendances, but there is no provision for a counsel fee under No. 12, but No. 32 provides for this application."

S. Perry Mills for plaintiff and Austin (Yates & Jay) for garnishee.

At Russell & McDonald's,
Wonderful $1 boots and shoes for men, women and children.

THE MARKETS

A Short Summary Covering Articles Produced by the Farmer.

There is nothing particularly new in the local markets this week. The egg trade is rather demoralized owing to eggs being placed on the free list. The good people of San Juan and Whidby islands are prepared to sell eggs at 14c and 16c while the people who bring eggs here object to the price going below 20c, at which price they are now retailing. Even at 20c there is little money in them for any one and it is regarded as unlikely that the price will go any lower. No other changes have been reported this week.

Retail prices are given below:

Retail prices are given below:

Flour	
Salem	5 75
Ogilvie's (Hungarian)	6 00
*Lake of the Woods (Hungarian)	6 00
Premier	6 00
Three Star	5 75
Victoria	5 75
Lion	5 75
Royal	6 50
Wheat, per ton	30 00@40 00
Oats, per ton	22 50@35 00
Barley, per ton	32 00@35 00
Middlings, per ton	30 00
Bran, per ton	27 00@30 00
Ground Feed, per ton	30 00@35 00
Corn, whole	45 00
" cracked	50 00
Cornmeal, per 10 lbs	40
Oatmeal, per 10 lb	50
Rolled Oats, per lb	6
Potatoes, per lb	1 1-4@1 1-2
Potatoes, seed	2
California sweet potatoes, per lb	3
Cabbage	3
Hay, baled, per ton	18 00@20 00
Straw, per bale	1 00
Onions, per lb	4
Eggs, Island, per doz	20
Australian sugar, per pound	6 1-2
Butter, Island roll, (2 lbs)	60@75
California Creamery	60@75
Cheese, Canadian, per lb, retail	20
" American, per lb	18@20
Hams, American, per lb	20@22
" Canadian, per lb	17@22
Bacon, American, per lb	22
" Rolled, per lb	18
" Long clear, per lb	17
Shoulders, per lb	14
Lard, per lb	18@20
Pig's feet, per doz	75
Tongues and Sounds, per kit	2 25
Meats—Beef, per lb	7@15
Sides, per lb	8@9
Mutton, per lb	10@15
Pork, fresh, per lb	12@15
Chickens, per pair	1.50@2.00
Turkeys, per lb	20@25
Geese, per lb	20@25
Fish—Smoked salmon (spring) per lb	15
Fish—Salmon (Spring), per lb	10@12
Rabbits, apiece	50
Salmon (Smoked), per lb	8@10
Halibut	10@12
Smoked halibut	12 1-2
Cod, per lb	8@10
" (Net), per lb	12 1-2
Small fish	5@8
Smelts, per lb	10@12
Sturgeon, per lb	7@8
Herring (Labrador), per doz	50
" (smoked) " "	50
Eastern oysters, fresh, per quart	75
Fruits—Apples, per pound	5@8
Bananas, per doz	35
Oranges—California,	
" Seedlings	25
" Naval	40@50
Lemons, California, per doz	25@35
" (Australian)	25@30
Pine apples, apiece	25@50
Cranberries, per quart	15
Island rhubarb, per lb	8@10

If the hair has been made to grow a natural color on bald heads in thousands of cases, by using Hall's Hair Renewer, why will it not in your case?

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Matters of Interest Going Forward in the Sporting World.

THE RING.

CORBETT OFF TO ENGLAND.

New York, April 12.—Pugilist Corbett sailed for England in the Furst Bismarck to-day. A big crowd saw the champion off.

YACHTING.

THE VALKYRIE.

New York, April 12.—Captain Cranfield, of the English yacht Valkyrie, and the crew, were passengers by the White Star liner Britannic to-day. Captain Cranfield said the Valkyrie would be taken back just as soon as she could be got ready. He says he would like to have another race with the Vigilant. He thought the Valkyrie would beat the Vigilant in England. He said nothing about an ocean race between the boats.

Pampered Convicts.

Prisoners in Charlestown prison, when it comes to nibbling with their time-honored privilege of "chewing," protest. The prison was in an uproar yesterday at noon, says the Boston Globe. It was almost rebellion. When 12 o'clock struck a roar was heard throughout the prison. At first it was faint, then it increased, until it burst on the ears of the guards. The officers were at dinner. They glanced at each other in amazement. Then a rush was made toward the rotunda, and the entire force gathered round the big bars that guard the approaches to the different wings, from which they can get a commanding position to all the cells in the prison.

The prisoners yelled and hooted like madmen. Groans and catcalls, with the din of hundreds of tin dippers rattling against the cell doors, made a pandemonium. The racket continued for some time, but as the prisoners were locked in their cells there was no danger. The officers are anxious for the future, however. Finally the prisoners became quiet, and after considerable delay went to work, but still muttering about what they regard as an outrage. Satisfaction they would have. They threatened to appeal to the sympathy of the prison commissioners and the board of visitors.

The trouble hinges on one fair-sized chew of tobacco. For some time many prisoners have complained that the quantity of tobacco sewed them each day was getting smaller. The complaints were unheeded. Warden Bridges has been receiving complaints also about the tobacco. It has come to his knowledge that some prisoners who do not use tobacco have received their rations of the weed each day and hoarded it up. When they got a good amount it is alleged they altered it to other prisoners or disposed of it to outsiders, such as teamsters and others who have access to the prison. It was alleged at one time, but never proven, that tobacco reached the outside by the assistance of officers, who chucked up with the prisoners.

To discourage this practice Warden Bridges determined to curtail rations each day. It has been the custom to cut a half of tobacco into five parts and each prisoner received one. Great care was exercised in making the division, as a prisoner would kick if another received a bigger piece than he. The hands of tobacco were marked and cut as equally as possible. The warden ordered that the tobacco be cut into six parts. The difference in the pieces was hardly perceptible, but it was afterwards ascertained that prisoners would lose one chew by the change.

An officer who is an inveterate chewer cut one of the old sized plugs into pieces about the size of what he regarded as a good mouthful, and then did the same with one of the new sized plugs. There was one bite less.

It was not supposed that the prisoners would make any fuss. The tobacco was passed out as usual yesterday morning, but before the officer had completed his work there was a mighty howl at one end of the prison.

Word was passed along the line, but being under the eyes of the officers the prisoners refrained from making any general objection at the time. The grateful look and "thank you" were missing.

The men must have talked the matter over while at work during the forenoon and agreed on a plan to show their feelings about the change. Although the amount short per man will be small the state will save considerable.

The men expectorated as usual last night after being locked up, but they scarcely expect to rate as high in Warden Bridges' opinion as before.

Mystery of the Spleen.

The human spleen is a physiological mystery—one of the enigmas of the human make-up. It is a spongy, pulpy organ, weighing about two pounds on an average, varying in shape in different individuals, the color much resembling that noted in the kidneys and liver. Two or three hundred years ago the M. D.'s were almost unanimous in the opinion that it secreted a "venom," and that the frequent and persistent use of the cathartics was very necessary in order to eliminate the "splenic poisons" from the system. Shakespeare and other writers of the rather indefinite period mentioned above, frequently alluded to the "venom of the spleen," and one eminent Fellow of the Royal Society advocated the curious idea of removing the organ and extracting its poisons in alcohol to be used in neutralizing the virus of blood poisoning. Practically speaking, the spleen is an unknown organ even to the enlightened physicians of to-day. One of them will tell you that perhaps it has its uses; that it may serve the purpose of withdrawing surplus blood from the circulation when the heart is unduly or unnaturally excited, and that in all probability it acts as a kind of safety valve to hold the action of the other organs in check, and then if you press him still further he will tell you he doesn't know. One writer on medicine in physiology believes its functions to be the formation of red blood corpuscles form white ones, but as it is a granular organ, with no outlet for secretion, it is safe to say that it was not put in its present position for the purpose mentioned. I believe that the idea arose from the fact that more red blood corpuscles are found in the spleen than in the organs adjoining it. Although the normal weight of the organ under discussion is two pounds, there are cases on record of its being found in a deceased condition, weighing upwards of 20 pounds. Removal of the spleen does not seem to interfere with the general health and spirits, which seem to argue in favor of the idea of its being a "useless bodily organ." Zacarelli was the first to make the operation in 1549. Gilson collected statistics of eighteen removals, the patient fully recovering in each instance.—St. Louis Republic.

PERSONAL.

J. W. Considine, of Seattle, is in the city.

Charles La Farge is back from the Sound.

W. Marchant went to Nanaimo this morning.

E. W. Calhoun, of Ladner's, is at the Oriental.

Geo. D. Graham went to Vancouver this morning.

A. C. Talbot and W. Small, of Ottawa, are at the Driard.

Frank W. Parker returned home to Seattle this morning.

J. S. Latimer, of the American customs, is at the Oriental.

Capt. Christiansen returned from the Sound this morning.

Henry Drumm and P. A. Paulson, of Tacoma, are in the city.

H. F. and L. Fall, of McPherson's Station, are at the Victoria.

Madame Laird and Miss White returned from the Sound this morning.

Mrs. A. E. Verrinder leaves to-morrow evening to visit relatives in California.

Hon. D. W. Higgins and his daughter, Mrs. J. L. Raymur, leave for California to-morrow evening.

A. R. Calder of the C.P.R., Tacoma, passed through the city last night on his way home from Vancouver.

Thos. Reilly, A. J. Brabazon, and R. M. Courtenay, Ottawa; and C. B. Wilkie, of Langley, all of the Alaska survey party, are at the Victoria.

DIED.

POWERS—In this city on the 11th inst., Matilda, the beloved wife of Michael Powers, aged 20 years and one month.

The funeral will take place from the family residence, No. 154 Fort street, on Friday, at 9:45 a.m., and at the Roman Catholic Cathedral at 10 o'clock. Friends are invited to attend.

PASSENGERS.

Per City of Kingston from the Sound—D H Vale, Wm Brunsman, Rev D W Yan Deran and wife, Capt Christensen, Japanese, H Drumm, D H Bale, C W Burk, J W Considine, D Corch, P A Paulson, F A Ellis and wife, J S Latimer, Miss White, Madame Laird, W Sing Kee, David Boyd, C Y La Farge.

Per Steamer Premier from Vancouver—A Brenchley, J G McKay, G Byrues, R M Palmer, C A Godson, Geo Brown, A B Calder, Capt Robertson, R G Penn, E W Calhoun, T G Earl, G Kerr, D Wilson, W C Matlay, Capt Stevens, A A Richmond, Mrs Lazier, W V Burrell, A B Case, Geo Stevens, Capt Welch, A Ohlson, O Hibbert, A Lapierre, D G Phillips, N Rose, P F Carscaden, S Walker, R Matheson, A French, R Williams, C Lindau, W Small, A C Talbot, A J Brabazon, R M Courtney, T Reilly, F J Curry.

CONSIGNEES.

Per Steamer Premier from Vancouver—Department of Agriculture, H B Co, J Mitchell, Yuen Lung, W Blackie, Dom Ex Co.

Per City of Kingston from the Sound—Welsh Bros, Hudson Bay Co, A R Johnson, John Parker, Edward Dunlap & Co, P McQuade & Son, Wallace Bros, Colbert & Warner, John Bissell, Jones & Co, Valo & Brooks, Geo Morrison, W J Cusack, Thos Roarke, The Province Pub Co, To order Palmer & Rey T R Cusack, To order P & R, Valo & Brooks, John Parker, Weeks & Robson, B & K M Co.

Use Gibbon's Toothache gum, sold druggists.

"Only the Scars Remain,"

Says HENRY HUDSON, of the James' Smith Woolen Machinery Co., Philadelphia, Pa., who certifies as follows:

"Among the many testimonials which I see in regard to certain medicines performing cures, cleansing the blood, etc., none impress me more than my own case. Twenty years ago, at the age of 18 years, I had swellings come on my legs, which broke and became running sores. Our family physician could do me no good, and it was feared that the bones would be affected. At last, my good old

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to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I took three bottles, the sores healed, and I have not been troubled since. **Only the scars remain, and the memory of the past, to remind me of the good Ayer's Sarsaparilla has done me.** I now weigh two hundred and twenty pounds, and am in the best of health. I have been on the road for the past twelve years, have noticed Ayer's Sarsaparilla advertised in all parts of the United States, and always take pleasure in telling what good it did for me."

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Wrote in 1893 six thousand seven hundred and forty-five (6,744) members for insurance. Only first-class risks taken. Insurance written during the year, $16,656,000. Amount carried to surplus fund during the year, $236,36.29. Dividends paid to policy holders in Canada during the year, $174,533.72. Over $100,000 of this amount was paid in 1893. This company has an army of policy holders numbering more than 40,000 people and has over $105,000,000 of Insurance, qualifying under the assessment system and operating upon the level forcible plan of the legal reserve-danger which has proved the rock upon which so many old time companies have been wrecked. By the new law this danger is averted and failure made absolutely impossible, having in 1891 put up $50,000 with the Dominion Government for the protection of the policy holders of Canada.

Geo. G. Bigger, who has the management of the British Columbia branch, has written many thousand dollars of insurance which speaks well for the management during these hard times. Mr. Bigger is an energetic young man of good reputation and an active member of the I. O. O. F. Correspondence solicited. Address—

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REMOVAL NOTICE.

W. J. STODDART, Watchmaker and Jeweler,

Has Removed to 88 Douglas Street.

Watches cleaned, 75 cts; Best Mainsprings 75 cts; Pivotting Wheels, 75 cts; Staffs and Pinions, $1.25; Clocks Cleaned, 50 cts. Jewelry repaired on short notice, on premises, at very low figures. Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler.

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